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PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY  
OF  
PENNSYLVANIA

v. 28

VOLUME XXVIII

HALL OF  
THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
1300 LOCUST STREET, PHILADELPHIA

1956



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*Published by*

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

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THE CHANCELLOR PRESS

Bridgeport, Pennsylvania





Context  
Anonymous

PROCEEDINGS  
of  
THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Volume XXVIII

Published Annually

1956

*Contents*

PART I

Transactions of The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania

Officers, Councilors, Color Guard, and Committees .....	3
Insignia .....	6
Notes for Members .....	7
Autumn Assembly .....	11
Thirty-ninth Annual Assembly .....	14
Brief History of The First Reformed Church .....	15
Church Service, Luncheon, and Business Meeting .....	16
Bestowal of Honorary Huguenot Cross .....	23
Reports of President, and Treasurer .....	27
New Members .....	32
In Memoriam .....	40
Reverend Franklin S. Kuntz — Resolutions and In Memoriam .....	41
Vincent Godshall — Resolutions and In Memoriam .....	42
Mrs. John Edgar Hires — Resolutions and In Memoriam ....	45
Mr. Frederic Swing Crispin — Biography .....	50

Transactions of The National Huguenot Society

Directory of Officers, Committee Chairmen, and Officers of Member Societies .....	53
Report of The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania .....	55

PART II

When a Deed Is Done For Freedom .....	58
Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., S.T.D.	
Huguenot Source of William Penn's Ideal of Religious Tolerance	64
Samuel B. Sturgis, M.D.	

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### PART III

Huguenot Pioneers of Pennsylvania .....	76
From the Manuscript by Mrs. L. Gertrude Fryburg	

#### *List of Illustrations*

Samuel Booth Sturgis, M.D. ....	Frontispiece
Presentation of Plaque .....	facing page 17
Vincent Godshall .....	facing page 42
Mrs. John Edgar Hires .....	facing page 45
Frederic Swing Crispin .....	facing page 50



**Part I**

**Transactions of The Huguenot  
Society of Pennsylvania**

**Transactions of The National  
Huguenot Society**





SAMUEL BOOTH STURGIS, M.D.  
*President, The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, 1953-1956*  
*Honorary President, 1956-*





The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania  
Organized January 9, 1918 -- Incorporated December 5, 1929  
OFFICERS FOR 1956-1957

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COLONEL THOMAS R. WHITE, *Lieutenant*

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Mrs. Vincent Godshall	Mrs. D. Dorsey Wolf

### *Color Guard*

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Charles Edgar Hires	Mrs. Irwin B. Knipe

### *Auditing Committee*

Mrs. C. Howard Harry, <i>Chairman</i>	
Mrs. Irwin B. Knipe	

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## INSIGNIA OF THE SOCIETY

The insignia of the Society, the Huguenot Cross, is not only beautiful and symbolic, but possesses the added charm afforded by the romance of history and tradition. It recalls a period of valor, constancy, faithfulness, and loyalty to truth. It is becoming more and more a sign among the descendants of the Huguenots throughout the whole world. It is worn today with consciousness of pride and honor in many lands.

During the first World War, the Protestant Deaconesses of France adopted its use for their Order, and many French soldiers fastened these little silver crosses to their caps, as they left for the front. They desired in this way to testify to their Protestant origins and to their Christian faith, believing that if their valiant grandparents loved to carry them formerly to their secret assemblies for worship in the desert, where they placed themselves in danger of their lives, this venerable relic ought also to fortify them in the line of battle and in the face of death, and hoping if wounded to be in this way recognized by a Protestant nurse or chaplain.

It is frequently given today in the Huguenot families in France, by the godmother, when she presents the new babe, smiling in its lace, for baptism; to the youth as a remembrance of confirmation and of the first Holy Communion; and at anniversaries of birth, marriage, Christmas, or of New Year's Day.

It is impossible to state precisely the period in which our Huguenot ancestors adopted the usage of what they called Sainted Spirit. It certainly existed before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). It was worn as an emblem of their faith.





## NOTES FOR MEMBERS

### MEMBERSHIP

The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania enjoys the distinction of being the largest Huguenot Society in the world. Members are enrolled from thirty-five states, District of Columbia, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Cuba, Canada, Mexico, and England.

Each member is urged to use the proposal for membership blank enclosed in this Proceedings to recommend an applicant for membership. The future of the Society is dependent upon the membership of today. Address communications to the Chairman of Membership.

### JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP

The youth of today are the members of tomorrow. Huguenot heritage is a coveted and special heritage of any child. The Society has established a remarkable Junior Membership Roll. All members are urged to enroll their children and grandchildren in the Society so that they may receive the values of the Huguenot way of life. Address communications to the Chairman of Junior Membership.

### LINEAGE BLANKS DATA

The Council has authorized that the information on completed lineage blanks of members, on record in the files, be made available to members to assist applicants in the completion of their blanks. Address communications to the Registrar.

### GENEALOGICAL QUERIES

The frequency of genealogical queries addressed to the Society creates a challenge which it would like to meet. In almost every case, these queries require more investigation than the Officers of the Society can undertake.

To meet this need, the Council has authorized the compilation of a Directory of Genealogists and Research Workers which will be furnished to inquirers with a letter of explanation upon request to the Registrar.

### LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has been designated as the Library of the Society. All books of Huguenot interest should be donated in the name of The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania. Such books will be placed on the shelves bearing the special book-plate of the Society. Address communications to the Librarian of the Society.

### HISTORICAL ARTICLES

The Council of the Society is most desirous to further both research and the writing of historical articles on the Huguenots. Articles dealing with the Huguenots in France, in the countries in which they took refuge, in America, and in Pennsylvania in particular will be most acceptable.

For the student of research in the Huguenot field the Society has established a library at The Historical Society of Pennsylvania which is adequate to supply the material for scholarly papers on various phases of the Huguenot movement.



The Historian of the Society has been for years a student of history. His interest in the Huguenot history has been unusual. He can be consulted in the interest of the Society at all times.

Serious contributions, historically documented, will be reviewed by the Society for publication in its Proceedings upon approval by the Council. Address communications to the Historian of the Society.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

Members in good standing receive the Proceedings from date of their membership without charge. A list of such numbers of the Proceedings as may be extant, with the price of same, may be had by a member desiring copies, by request to the Financial Secretary.

#### STAND OF COLORS OF THE SOCIETY

The Society possesses a Stand of Colors composed of fourteen flags. Members of the Society have the privilege of donating flags bearing engraved name plates on the staffs with special inscriptions.

It is hoped that members will consider it an honor and a privilege to donate to the Society flags in memory of their Huguenot ancestors or members of their families — thereby securing a "bit of Huguenot immortality" as a worthy memorial for the family, its name, and its Huguenot origins. Address communications to the Captain of the Color Guard or to the President.

#### CERTIFICATES OF THE SOCIETY

Engraved certificates of membership bearing the personal notations hand-lettered are issued to all new members. In event of loss or destruction of a certificate a member can have a certificate re-issued at the cost of \$2.50 upon request to the Registrar.

#### POCKET CARDS OF THE SOCIETY

Pocket cards are issued to annual members upon payment of the dues of the current year. Life members have been issued pocket cards of life membership. In event of loss of such cards they can be re-issued upon request to the Financial Secretary.

#### STATIONERY OF THE SOCIETY

Stationery of the Society bearing the embossed insignia of the Society and the name of the Society engraved below the insignia is available to all members.

To purchase stationery which is available at J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, a member must communicate with the Registrar and receive an official order from the Registrar which must be presented to Caldwell & Co. with each order.

The insignia of the Society can be obtained, at the cost noted, from the following:

Charles G. Willson Co., 510 Penn Square, Reading, Pa.

Regular, 14 kt. Gold with ribbon .....	\$13.50
Military, 14 kt. Gold with ribbon .....	\$17.50
Special, 14 kt. Gold with ribbon .....	\$22.50



- J. E. Caldwell & Co., Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| Regular, 14 kt. Gold with ribbon .....   | \$15.50 |
| Military, 14 kt. Gold with ribbon .....  | \$18.00 |
| Miniature, 14 kt. Gold with ribbon ..... | \$11.00 |
- N. B. The *regular* cross is the same weight as the original Languedoc model and is the one usually chosen, without the ribbon, by women to wear as a lavalier.
- The *military* weight is generally selected by men for formal wear.
- The *special* weight is frequently worn by Officers of the Society.
- Application for permits to order crosses must be made to the Registrar.

### PURCHASE OF AMERICAN FLAGS

Special arrangements have been made by the President of the Society for the purchase of American flags through the courtesy of the Military Order of the World Wars. A letter received read in part:

"Because of your membership in and connection with the Military Order of the World Wars, we would be glad to furnish members of The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania with American flags at the same price as listed (which is 25% of the usual price)."

The following quotations are taken from the National Bulletin of the Military Order of the World Wars:

We quote standard Flags, made of Bulldog Bunting, sewed Stars and sewed Stripes, reinforced at points of wear, as follows:

3 x 5 feet .....	\$ 5.50
4 x 6 feet .....	7.40
4 1/3 x 5 1/2 feet. Parade Size .....	8.25
5 x 8 feet .....	11.10
6 x 10 feet (extra heavy) .....	15.00
8 x 12 feet .....	22.10
3 x 5 feet window sets with pole and bracket .....	7.10
3 x 5 feet lawn sets with pole and ground socket .....	9.25

(All prices include P.P. and insurance)

Add 5% for shipping west of Omaha. Other sizes quoted on application; also bunting and drapes.

Send orders to Military Order of the World Wars, 1700 Eye Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

A member when ordering flags should note his membership in The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania.

### ENDOWMENT FUND OF THE SOCIETY

At the November term of the Berks County Court, in 1929, the petition of the Society to be incorporated, was granted.

As a non-profit Corporation, the Society now possesses many valued books, pamphlets, and papers, together with a permanent endowment fund and a fund for the publication of articles of Huguenot historical research.





In order that the work of the Society may be placed upon a more permanent basis, members and friends are asked to make specific or general bequests, using the form presented on page 131 of this volume of Proceedings.

Address communications to the Financial Secretary.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Members of the Society are requested to notify the Registrar immediately of change in residence and post office address, and change of name by marriage. It is also requested that the death of a member be reported to the Registrar by the family of the deceased or by a member who may have knowledge of a death.

## OBITUARIES OF DECEASED MEMBERS

The Society especially requests in the case of the death of a member that the obituary notices of the current daily papers and a biography of the deceased be forwarded for the permanent archives of the Society. A member of the family or a friend should prepare this data and forward it to the Recording Secretary. The biography should be a complete and comprehensive one. It is the desire of the Society to present short biographies of its deceased members in the annual Proceedings if the co-operation of the members can be obtained.

\* \* \* \* \*

The following addresses are recorded for convenience:

*President* — Thomas Roberts White, Jr., Esq.

235 E. Gowen Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

*Recording Secretary* — Mr. Charles Edgar Hires,

609 Pembroke Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

*Financial Secretary* — Mr. Frederick S. Fox,

Times Herald Building, Norristown, Pa.

*Registrar* — Mrs. D. Dorsey Wolf,

253 West Hottter Street, Philadelphia 19, Pa.

*Historian* — Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker,

911 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

*Librarian and Archivist* — Franklin F. Vanderslice,

Ambler, Pa.

*Captain of the Color Guard* — Mr. John K. Corbus,

1906 Sampson Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

*Chairman of Membership* — Mrs. Ralph J. Miller,

125 East Coal Street, Shenandoah, Pa.

*Chairman of Junior Membership* — Miss Emma K. Edler,

The Belgravia, 1811 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.





## Autumn Assembly

*Held in The American Swedish Historical Museum, Philadelphia*  
Sunday, 6 November 1955 at 3:30 P.M.

At the appointed time the members and guests of the Society were convened in the spacious auditorium of the Museum. This was the first large assembly to convene in this recently remodeled room of the Museum.

President Sturgis announced that our Chaplain, Rev. John Craig Roak, D.D., had been unavoidably detained due to a service at his Church, Gloria Dei, but at the termination of this service he would come to the Museum and would deliver a prayer and the Benediction. The President called upon Mr. Crispin, the First Vice-President of the Society to open the assembly with devotional services. The assembly was opened according to the custom of Friends with a period of silent meditation.

The President, with the following remarks first called upon the Director, Dr. Nils Sahlin: Mr. Director — The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania representing an important part of the colonization and of the cultural development of this country and of Pennsylvania in particular is honored to assemble in the cultural halls of the Swedes — one of the other of the four nationalities who founded this state and country. Your fine Museum, and the graciousness of your Staff which we enjoyed last year were decisive in our return to you. Permit me, Sir, in the name of our Society to express to you our deep appreciation and our thanks for the privilege which The American Swedish Historical Museum and you have bestowed upon us. May the attendance today speak to you more eloquently than my words.

Dr. Sahlin in a gracious manner welcomed the Society to the Museum and extended to the Society an invitation to hold its autumn meeting in the Museum annually.

The President at the termination of Dr. Sahlin's remarks thanked Dr. Sahlin for his hospitality and kind invitation and then addressed the Society as follows:—

Members of the Society and guests, the Chair welcomes you to this assembly with keen joy. It is most comforting and stimulating to gaze upon this representation of our Huguenots of Pennsylvania — it instills in one the sensitive knowledge of the seriousness and of the loyalty of our membership. I trust that this day will serve to strengthen the bonds that exist between us.

Before proceeding with the address of the day the Chair is obligated to place certain facts before you. Since our annual assembly the Council of the Society has transacted all business of the Society. Proceedings Volume XXVII is in press but delayed by labor problems of the printer.

Since our annual assembly the Society has sustained the loss by death of two of its most loyal and hard-working Officers.

On July 5, 1955 — Walter S. Ludwig

On October 7, 1955 — Mrs. John Edgar Hires



The Chair requested the assembly to stand and a moment of silence was observed.

The Chair then stated that resolutions had been passed by Council, placed on the minutes and a copy had been forwarded to the family of Mr. Ludwig.

The Chair entertained a motion which was duly made, seconded, and passed that resolutions on the death of Mrs. Hires be presented, recorded on the minutes, and forwarded to the family.

The President then stated that a new flag had been unfurled today — the flag of Protestantism, a plain white flag — which had been donated to the Society by Mrs. James Nelson of Apollo. He called upon Mrs. Nelson to stand for recognition and when Mrs. Nelson arose he addressed the following remarks to her: "Mrs. Nelson, the Chair in the name of the Society conveys to you our thanks for this beautiful and appropriate flag which will be carried with pride by the Color Guard of the Society on all occasions. Not only for this significant flag Mrs. Nelson, but also for your years of devoted and loyal services as an Officer and Councilor of the Society do we present to you on this occasion our thanks and appreciation."

The Chair then called upon the following guests to stand for recognition: Mrs. Alpheus Riddle, Corresponding Secretary General of The National Huguenot Society; Mrs. John Pugh Goheen, representing Mr. DuBois, President of The Huguenot Society of America; Mr. and Mrs. C. Colket Wilson of The Swedish Colonial Society; Honorable Charles S. Bayer, Jr., Consul of the Netherlands and Mrs. Bayer; Mrs. Keller H. Gilbert, wife of the speaker of the day, Judge Gilbert; Mr. Edward LaVallin, Director of the French Society of Philadelphia; and Miss Wallman and Miss Cree of the Museum Staff.

The Chair called upon Dr. Amandus Johnson, founder of the Museum and presently its Curator, who spoke briefly of the Museum and its work.

In introducing the speaker of the day the Chair remarked: — We are honored today by the presence of Honorable Keller H. Gilbert, Judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia. Judge Gilbert and your President assisted the President of the French Society of Philadelphia in placing a wreath at the Liberty Bell on Bastille Day.

Judge Gilbert is a native son of Pottstown, Pennsylvania. He obtained his secondary education in Philadelphia and received his Bachelor of Laws from Temple University. His progress in his chosen profession has been noteworthy. He served as Judge's Assistant Orphans Court; Legal Secretary to Chief Justice von Moschzisker of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Attorney for Pennsylvania Department of Justice; Counsel for the Register of Wills; and at present is Judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia.



He served in the U. S. Navy World Wars I and II and was awarded the distinguished service citation; in the U. S. Treasury Department; the American Red Cross; and in other civic and patriotic capacities.

He is the author of a standard book on Pennsylvania Inheritance Taxation.

Judge Gilbert will address us on "The American Way of Life."

Ladies and gentlemen, Judge Gilbert.

Judge Gilbert delivered a most stimulating address on Americanism and the American way of life. His vein of humor throughout added greatly to the interest of his listeners. His address was appreciated by the assembly.

Following the address the President thanked Judge Gilbert for the honor he had bestowed on the Society.

The meeting was closed with prayers and the Benediction by Rev. John Craig Roak, D.D., Chaplain of the Society.

The members and guests then retired to adjoining rooms of the Museum where "Kaffe med Dop" — a Swedish tea was served. The remaining hour was spent in pleasant intermingling of the members and guests.

The flags of the Society were on display in the Museum.

SAMUEL B. STURGIS





THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

requests the pleasure of your company

at the

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

Saturday, the twelfth of May

One thousand, nine hundred and fifty-six

at eleven o'clock in the morning

Reading, Pennsylvania

in commemoration of

THE HUGUENOT PIONEERS OF PENNSYLVANIA

and of the

Thirty-ninth anniversary of the founding of

The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania





BRIEF HISTORY  
of  
THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH  
Reading, Pennsylvania

The First Reformed Church is an historic edifice. It serves an old and venerable congregation which dates back to 1753 and has been continuously the house of worship for its congregation until the present time. It has been the mother church of many Reformed churches.

This church is built on historic ground which was deeded to the Reformed people of Reading for purposes of divine worship by Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn, proprietors of Penn's Woods which later became the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The first two trustees of this plot were Conrad Weiser and Isaac Levan, a Huguenot. From the beginning of this congregation until the present time there have been Huguenots in this congregation among whom will be found such names as Levan, DeTurk, Bertolet, Lefever, and many others.

The first church building was a log structure. The Charity School was organized in this building on March 5, 1755. The Charity Schools were sponsored by an organization in London called "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Among the Germans in Pennsylvania." The Germans interpreted the movement as having in it English political motives and resented it. The school was of short duration. The Charity School in the Log Church was continued by the congregation as a parochial school for about one hundred years and provided the educational needs of the children. The subjects taught were reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing, and religion.

The second structure was built of stone several years later in about 1761. It contained the wine glass type pulpit with sounding board over head. The furnishings were hand carved walnut. The contents of the corner-stone were a bible, a silver and a copper coin and a lead plate eight inches square. On the lead plate was a diagram of the two lots of land upon which the church stands. The stone church was used as a hospital for a period of time during the Revolutionary War.

The third church edifice, a structure of brick was erected in 1831-1832. To attain the appearance of the church as you see it here (1956) the structure of 1831 was lengthened in 1849 and a higher steeple erected in 1875. The main walls and architectural lines were maintained. The steeple now (1956) 190 feet in height houses two bells, one of which had been in the steeple of the stone church.

In 1951, under the pastorate of Rev. Daniel J. Wetzel, a program of renovation was begun for the purpose of beautifying and making more worshipful the interior of the church.

The congregation is well organized for Christian Service. Throughout the many changes and crises in community and national life, First Church has borne faithful Christian witness, true to her rich Protestant heritage and to the Lord Jesus Christ, the great Head of the Church.



Thirty-ninth Annual Assembly  
THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, READING, PA.

May 12, 1956

This assembly was honored with the privilege of meeting within the walls of the Church where on, 13 April, 1918, the Society held its first annual assembly and completed its organization. It is remarkable to note the similarity of the two occasions. At that time we were engaged in a world conflict and the first assembly passed resolutions which read:

“Whereas, This Society has been organized to perpetuate the memory and to foster the principles and virtues of the Huguenots; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That as France, in which country the Huguenots suffered religious persecution, is now under a republican form of government, that we, as descendants of those who fled to America for the purpose of enjoying freedom, do most sincerely extend to the French nation and its allies our most heartfelt sympathy in the struggle now going on in the cause of democracy, and express the hope that the invaders of the soil of France may soon be driven beyond its borders.”

Today we are engaged in a world conflict — even more serious than during the period of our founding — and the Huguenot champions always the causes of liberty and democracy.

ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE

The annual assembly was opened by a church service in the spacious First Reformed Church of Reading. The Color Guard carrying our fourteen flags led the procession and was followed by the Officers, Councilors, honored guests, speaker, and the clergy.

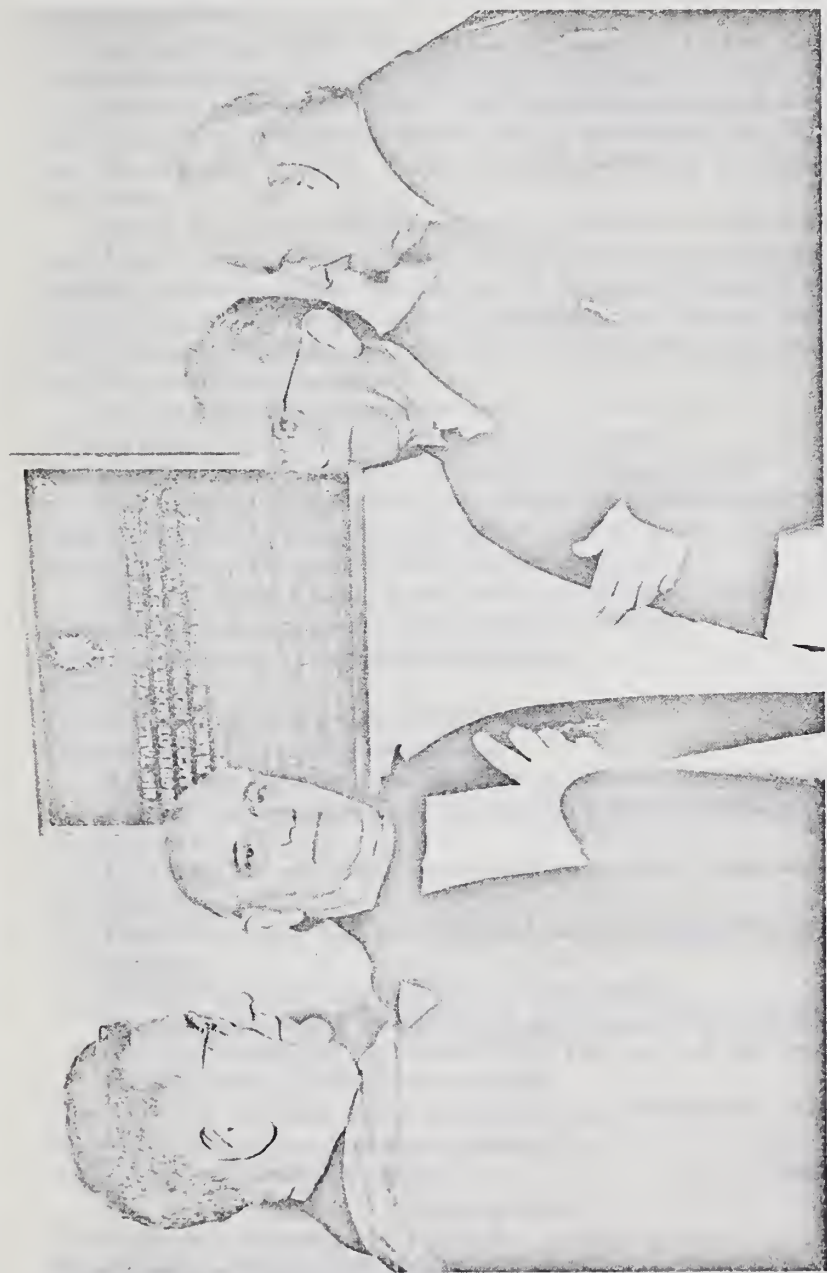
The service was conducted by Rev. D. J. Wetzel, D.D., Pastor of the Church and Rev. John Craig Roak, D.D., Chaplain of the Society and Rector of Gloria Dei Church in Philadelphia.

Dr. Schaeffer delivered the address entitled “When a Deed is Done for Freedom.” Dr. Schaeffer in his forceful manner, presented the story of the Huguenots to his appreciative congregation. This address is presented in full in this Proceedings.

Dr. Wetzel in his address of welcome showed an intimate knowledge of the Huguenot forefathers of Reading, the Oley Valley, and their intimate relationship with his Church from its earliest beginnings until the present time. Dr. Wetzel welcomed the assembly with a warmth of spirit that was felt by all of our members.

Dr. Sturgis responded to this address and said in part: “The dead and their descendants have rights which cannot be successfully denied. No one will deny the values of the great lessons from the past and the continuing inspiration from the loves and deeds of those who preceded us. . . . We all cherish a reverence for antiquity and The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania does well to remember its forefathers . . . their





Unveiling of Tablet in the First Reformed Church, Reading, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1956, erected by The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania in sacred memory and in tribute to the French Protestants of this congregation. From left to right: Samuel Booth Sturges, M.D., Rev. John Craig Rook, D.D., Rev. D. J. Wetzel, D.D., Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., S.T.D.





achievements . . . and from the seeds which they have sown we have reaped a bountiful harvest." He thanked Dr. Wetzel and the congregation for the honor and privilege of worshiping again in this Church, a shrine of the Huguenots.

The renditions of the choir under the direction of Mr. Norman A. Hiester, the organist were most inspiring. The violin solos of Miss Caroline Fox and vocal solos by Mr. John A. Forry added materially to the dignity and solemnity of the service. The Society is grateful to the Choir, Miss Fox, Mr. Hiester, and Mr. Forry for their satisfying contributions to the service.

During the service President Sturgis in the name of the Society presented to the congregation a plaque which had been placed in the church building to commemorate the memory of the early Huguenot members of this Church and the first annual assembly of our Society. Dr. Wetzel in the name of the Church accepted the plaque most graciously, and paid respect to the Huguenots.

The order of service was as follows:

Organ Prelude — "Suite On Genevan Psalter Tunes" ..... McKay  
PROCESSIONAL HYMN No. 391 — "Onward Christian Soldiers"

*The Congregation standing, the Color Guard of the Society shall form in line facing the altar. The colors shall be presented and the organist shall play one verse of the National Anthem.*

*Then the Color Guard of the Society shall stack the colors and the Guardsmen shall occupy the seats reserved for them.*

OPENING SENTENCE (*congregation standing*)

INVOCATION

HYMN No. 91 — "O God Our Help in Ages Past"

PSALM 124 (*to be read responsively*)

If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, now may Israel say:  
If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, when men rose up against us:

Then they had swallowed us up quick, when their wrath was kindled against us;

Then the waters had overwhelmed us, the stream had gone over our soul:

Then the proud waters had gone over our soul.

Blessed be the Lord, who hath not given us as a prey to their teeth.

Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers: the snare is broken, and we are escaped.

Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth.

APOSTLES' CREED (*congregation standing*)

Violin Solo — "Celestial Melodies" ..... Mendelssohn

Caroline Fox

THE EPISTLE — Hebrews 11:24 — 12:2

THE GOSPEL — St. Matthew 5:2-12

GLORIA PATRI (*congregation standing*)





VERSICLE AND PRAYER

MINISTER: The Lord be with you

CONGREGATION: And with thy spirit.

Let us pray.

MINISTER: Create in us a clean heart, O God:

CONGREGATION: And renew a right spirit within us.

MINISTER: Cast us not away from thy presence;

CONGREGATION: And take not thy Holy Spirit from us.

ANTHEM — "I Greet Thee, Who My Sure Redeemer Art"

*Bourgeois-Dickinson*

Soloist: John H. Forry

*(This anthem is based on a hymn by John Calvin)*

ADDRESS OF WELCOME ..... *Rev. D. J. Wetzel, D.D.*

RESPONSE FOR THE SOCIETY ..... *Samuel B. Sturgis, M.D.*

HYMN No. 607 — "Faith of our Fathers, Living Still"

"WHEN A DEED IS DONE FOR FREEDOM"

Address by *REV. CHARLES E. SCHAEFFER, D.D., S.T.D.*

Violin Solo — "Danish Song" ..... *Sandby*

*Caroline Fox*

PRESENTATION OF PLAQUE ..... *Samuel B Sturgis, M.D.*

ACCEPTANCE AND DEDICATION OF PLAQUE ..... *Rev. D. J. Wetzel, D.D.*

NECROLOGY

PRAYER

BENEDICTION

*The Color Guard of the Society shall take the colors and form in line facing the altar.*

*Then shall be sung one verse of "America" while the colors are presented.*

*Then the Color Guard, followed by the members of the Society, shall march down the center aisle, retiring from the nave, during the singing of the recessional hymn.*

RECESSIONAL HYMN No. 589 — "God Of Our Fathers"

ORGAN POSTLUDE — "Cortege Joyeux" ..... *McKay*

NOTE: The congregation is requested to remain in the pews until the members of the Society have retired.

NOTE: The flowers in the chancel are the gift of Mrs. Emily S. Godshall in loving memory of her grandparents, Ezra High and his wife, Hannah Gernand High.

TAKING PART IN THE CHURCH SERVICE

REV. D. J. WETZEL, D.D., Pastor, First Reformed Church, Reading.

REV. JOHN CRAIG ROAK, D.D., Rector, Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia and Chaplain of The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania.

REV. CHARLES E. SCHAEFFER, D.D., S.T.D., Secretary Emeritus, Board of National Missions, Evangelical and Reformed Church, and Honorary President of The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania.



SAMUEL BOOTH STURGIS, M.D., President of The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania.

CRAIG WRIGHT MUCKLÉ, M.D., Marshal of the Day, The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania.

CAROLINE FOX, Violin Soloist.

MR. JOHN H. FORRY, Vocal Soloist.

MR. NORMAN A. HIESTER, Organist, First Reformed Church, Reading.

MR. JOHN KETCHAM CORBUS, Captain and Color Guard of The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania.

## ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The thirty-ninth annual meeting, was held in the auditorium of the Church immediately following the service.

The President announced that a quorum was present and called the meeting to order. He called upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Colonel White moved that the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting be dispensed with, since they had been published and he further moved that they be approved as written. This motion was duly seconded and passed.

The President then exhibited the gavel which he was using and which he had presented to the Society. This gavel had been made from wood taken from the White House during its restoration by Lorenzo Winslow, Architect of the White House for a period of nineteen years.

The President then made his annual report which is presented in its entirety in this Proceedings. At the end of this report he thanked the members for the honor of office which they had bestowed upon him.

The President then called for reports of all Officers.

The report of the Treasurer was made by Mrs. Donaghy in the absence of Mr. Godshall. This report is published herein. Miss Edler made a motion, since the complete report would be published, that only the totals be read at the meeting; this motion was duly seconded and passed. Mrs. Donaghy made a report conforming to this motion. On motion, duly seconded, and passed the report of the Treasurer was received and filed.

The Registrar, Mrs. Wolf reported that one hundred-six papers and eight supplementals had been processed during the year.

In the absence of the Counselor, Col. Gold, the President made the report that the Society had received tax-exempt status.

The other Officers were called but presented no reports.

The President then received the reports of the Committees.

The Chairman of the Membership Committee, Mrs. Miller reported one hundred-thirteen new members enrolled; twenty-five deaths; and twelve resignations. Total membership eight hundred eighty-nine.

The Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, Miss Edler



reported a total enrollment of one hundred sixty-five juniors and that twenty-one had been transferred to senior membership.

The President entertained a motion of thanks to these Committees for their splendid work which was duly moved, seconded, and passed.

The President stated that the Society was fortunate to have such a capable person as Mrs. Turner as Chairman of the Huguenot Pioneers Committee to replace Mrs. Hires who had performed, up until her death, such valuable services.

The Chairman of the Color Guard Committee, Mr. Corbus being occupied in the transferal of the flags from the Church to the luncheon hall, the President reported for him and stated that the Society now possessed fourteen flags and that during the year three flags had been donated: (1) The Swedish flag, (2) The White flag of the Protestants, and (3) The flag of Holland.

The President then reported that the Committee which worked on the plaque had done an outstanding job. This Committee was composed of Mrs. Tompkins, Mr. Fry, and Colonel Shoemaker. The President entertained a motion thanking this Committee. On motion duly made, seconded, and carried, the Society thanked the members of Committee.

The President then called for the Audit Committee's report. This was presented by Mrs. Harry. She reported that the Committee had audited the books and checked the securities and found them to be correct. The President then stated that unless he heard a word to the contrary the report would be received and filed. There being no voice to the contrary, the report was received and filed.

There being no other old business or new business, the President called on the Nominating Committee to make its report. The President then stepped down from the Chair and called Mrs. Hobbs to the Chair.

Mrs. Marian Hobbs read the nominations. Then she took the Chair and asked if there were any other nominations from the floor. There being none, she entertained a motion that the nominations be closed. This motion was duly made, seconded, and carried. She then entertained a motion that the Secretary cast one ballot for each of the candidates. The motion was duly made, seconded, and carried. The Secretary was then instructed to cast one vote for each of the following officers and councilors:

*Honorary Presidents:*

Frederick S. Fox, Norristown, Pa.

Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., S.T.D., Philadelphia, Pa

Samuel Booth Sturgis, M.D., Wynnewood, Pa.

*President:*

Thomas Roberts White, Jr., Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

*Vice Presidents:*

Frederic Swing Crispin, Glenside, Pa.

Mrs. William Stark Tompkins, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Gilbert C. Fry, Philadelphia, Pa.

William A. Faison, Swarthmore, Pa.





*Chaplain:*

Rev. John Craig Roak, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

*Counsellor:*

William Buchanan Gold, Jr., Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

*Surgeon:*

Craig Wright Mucklé, M.D., Haverford, Pa.

*Recording Secretary:*

Charles Edgar Hires, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

*Financial Secretary:*

Frederick S. Fox, Norristown, Pa.

*Treasurer:*

Mrs. Edwin C. Donaghy, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

*Registrar:*

Mrs. D. Dorsey Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Historian:*

Henry W. Shoemaker, Litt.D., Harrisburg, Pa.

*Librarian and Archivist:*

Franklin F. Vanderslice, Ambler, Pa.

*Councilors:*

Mrs. B. Ross Burritt, Ardmore, Pa.

John Ketcham Corbus, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Emma K. Edler, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vincent Godshall, Norristown, Pa.

Mrs. George Campbell Lewis, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Miss Dorothy Helm Martin, Villanova, Pa.

Mrs. Ralph J. Miller, Shenandoah, Pa.

H. Durstan Saylor, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Elwood J. Turner, Media, Pa.

Mrs. Floyd Worley, Mohnton, Pa.

*Honorary Members of Council:*

Mrs. Vincent Godshall, Norristown, Pa.

Mrs. James N. Nelson, Apollo, Pa.

President Sturgis then took over the Chair and asked Colonel White, the new President, to come to the front and take over the meeting.

Colonel Mucklé took the floor, stating he would like to make a motion on behalf of the Society thanking Dr. Sturgis for his splendid work and leadership during his term of office as President; the motion was duly seconded and carried.

Colonel White thanked the Society for their confidence in him and stated he would have a difficult time filling Dr. Sturgis' shoes as President and the burden of this job would rest more on the other officers than it had in the past.

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned on motion.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES EDGAR HIRES,  
*Recording Secretary*





## RECEPTION AND LUNCHEON

The reception and luncheon were held in the large dining hall of the Abraham Lincoln Hotel in Reading. The tables had been beautifully decorated with flowers which had been contributed by the Decorating Committee in Reading. The Society is indebted to this Committee for the great success of the luncheon. Mrs. B. Ross Burritt most efficiently marshaled the guests and arranged for their seatings. Approximately two hundred and fifty guests and members were seated. The flags of the Society were on display and added to the occasion.

President Sturgis called upon our Chaplain, Dr. Roak for the Invocation.

Luncheon was served. Again the Committee must be complimented on the delicious menu and the fine service which was accorded to us.

Following the luncheon the President introduced the members and guests at the head table. The President was flanked on both sides by the highest ranking Officers of the National Society: Dr. Craig Wright Mucklé, Honorary President General to his right and Dr. Margaret Hayes Sebree, President General to his left. Others seated at the head table were Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Schaeffer, Dr. Margaret Sturgis, President-Elect Thomas R. White, Jr. and Mrs. White, Dr. and Mrs. John Craig Roak, Dr. Arthur Bye, Mr. Audubon R. Davis of the Sons of the Revolution, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Macdonald, Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Wetzal, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Marburger, Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Koehler of New Jersey, Dr. Nils Sahlin, Mr. Frederick S. Fox, and Mrs. Gardner M. Showalter.

The President introduced guests not at the head table and called upon members of the Society to introduce their guests.

Dr. Sebree, President General of The National Huguenot Society brought the greetings of the National Society and addressed the Society. Mr. Koehler brought greetings from The Huguenot Society of New Jersey.

The President called upon Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., S.T.D., Honorary President of the Society who had delivered the address at the church service to come to the podium. The President bestowed upon Dr. Schaeffer an Honorary Membership in the Society and made these remarks:

Dr. Schaeffer it is my privilege to fulfill a resolve of the Council and to present to you an Honorary Membership in the Society. By your daily life and deeds, by your Faith and integrity, by your gentleness and manner you embody to us the tenets of the Huguenot. The Society will be honored by your acceptance of this — the symbol of our affection and esteem.

Dr. Schaeffer accepted this honor from the Society with humility and extended his thanks to the Society.

The President proceeded to present the awards to the winners of the essay contest held under the auspices of the Edith White Birch Memorial. In November 1945 Mr. Robert White Birch established this



memorial fund, given by their three children, to be used by direction of the Council. This year the Council decided to apply part of this fund for an essay contest. This contest was opened to students in the Oley High School and the subject "Tradition of the Huguenots of the Oley Valley."

The President called upon Mrs. Vincent Godshall, Chairman of the Essay Committee to come to the podium and present the winners of the contest for their awards. The awards were made to: First prize of \$25.00 to Miss Anna Mae Romig; second prize of \$15.00 to Mr. Malcolm H. Dietrich; and third prize of \$10.00 to Miss Linda Reist. On presenting the awards the President congratulated the recipients and thanked the Committee and the Judges for their services. The members of this Committee and the names of the Judges appear later in this report.

The President called upon Colonel Thomas R. White, Jr., to take the Chair. The President then delivered the address. His subject was "Huguenot Source of William Penn's Ideal of Religious Tolerance." This address is presented elsewhere in this Proceedings.

At the end of the address Colonel White expressed the thanks of the Society and then bestowed upon Dr. Sturgis the Honorary Huguenot Cross. Colonel White spoke as follows:

#### CITATION FOR AWARD OF HONORARY HUGUENOT CROSS TO DR. SAMUEL B. STURGIS

by

COLONEL THOMAS ROBERTS WHITE, JR.

Samuel Booth Sturgis was born in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, 2 May 1891, the ninth in descent from both Anthony Sturgis, a Philadelphia Quaker and from Thomas Millard, a Huguenot immigrant in Philadelphia.

He graduated from Lower Merion High School in Ardmore with highest honors and was the recipient of a scholarship at Haverford College where he enrolled in the classical courses to prepare for the Episcopal ministry. As a sophomore he contracted typhoid fever and, during his seven weeks confinement in a hospital with this illness, he decided, upon recovery, that he would enter medicine and not the ministry for his life's work. He completed his pre-medical studies at Haverford College; enrolled in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania; and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1914. Although one of the youngest members of his class he was graduated on the honor roll.

Dr. Sturgis completed a year of internship at Easton General Hospital, Easton, Pennsylvania and then imbued with the pioneering instinct in medicine he began the practice of medicine in the hinterlands of North Carolina. He practiced on horse-back with medicines and instruments in his saddle bags and in the time-honored one-seated buggy. He would frequently travel twenty to thirty miles on horseback, requiring several changes of horses en route, over mountain trails to administer to the sick. His area of practice was in the environs of Blowing Rock, North





Carolina which town has an elevation of four thousand feet and is in the midst of the highest range of mountains east of the Rocky Mountains. This was both a rugged life and a rugged practice requiring at times two or three days to complete a professional call in the mountains. On at least one occasion he performed a Caesarean Section in a one-room mountain cabin, under the most primitive conditions with only his nurse as his anesthetist and assistant.

In World War I, on the day following the declaration of war by the United States, he volunteered his services and was commissioned First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps. In the service he was ordered on special duty to study neuro-surgery at the University of Pennsylvania and then was ordered to France as the neuro-surgeon on Base Hospital No. 65 of North Carolina under the command of Colonel John Wesley Long. In France he became Adjutant of the Hospital Centre Kerhoun, a hospital of six thousand beds, which evacuated 60% of the sick and wounded of the A.E.F.

After completion of this duty he was made Commanding Officer of Base Hospital No. 92 and returned to the United States for separation from the service.

In World War II, he again volunteered for service but on account of his age he had to be satisfied with civilian service. He served on the Council of Civilian Defense and was Chief Medical Officer for Lower Merion Township.

In 1927 Dr. Sturgis was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and in 1940 he was made the Honorary Curator of the Department of Medical Art of the College of Physicians and the collection has been called the "Sturgis Collection." This is one of the finest collections of medical prints, photographs, etc. in this country and is still under the complete supervision of Dr. Sturgis. He has contributed to medical history and recently wrote the medical history for the latest medical dictionary. On account of this specialty he was appointed and served for nine years as an Honorary Consultant to the Army Medical Library at Washington and served on the History of Medicine Committee of that body.

As a physician Dr. Sturgis has principally and preeminently engaged in general practice. He has steadfastly believed in the principles, duties, and dignity of the "Family Physician" and he continues to maintain and sustain his position. In recognition of his championship of this cause he was elected in 1949 an Emeritus Member of the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons.

About 1940 as a hobby he became interested in historical and hereditary societies. Among his many positions of honor held at this time are: Marshal of The Baronial Order of Magna Charta; Governor of The Swedish Colonial Society; Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee of The American Swedish Historical Foundation and Museum; First Vice President of The National Huguenot Society; Senior Vice-



President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia; and Surgeon General of The National Society War of 1812.

He is on the Council of The Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Military Order of the Crusades. He is a member of The Newcomen Society in North America, The Franklin Inn Club, Le Coin D'Or, The Merion Cricket Club, and numerous other Societies and Clubs.

On July 6, 1916, Dr. Sturgis married Dr. Margaret Castex, a surgeon who has received national recognition.

Samuel Booth Sturgis throughout his life has always been more than a student, he is a scholar in the true sense of the word. Today he is most active, still planning for the future. His burning desire is to shortly complete his monumental work, the Sturgis Collection of Medical Art in the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. In all of his work, Dr. Sturgis is a perfectionist, giving great attention to every detail, a man of much knowledge and of great intellect, always forceful and convincing, patient and understanding. He is a man of great ambitions and foresight. I have the pleasure to bestow the Society's highest honor upon the Honorary President of The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, Samuel Booth Sturgis.

Dr. Sturgis thanked Colonel White and the Society for this great honor and then resumed the Chair.

The Chair entertained and received votes of thanks for the various Committees who had worked so diligently and had made this meeting so pleasing and successful.

The Chair then called upon Colonel White again to come to the podium and addressed him as follows:

My dear Colonel White: — It affords me unusual pleasure to pass on to you the outward mark of authority of the office of President of The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania by adorning you with this emblem of office and by passing on to you, this gavel, hewn from timbers from the White House, the symbol of the authority of your office. I am assured that the office, an office of high honor, is safe in the hands of one who knows and practices the tenets of the Huguenots. I trust that you will experience the same feelings of joy and happiness which have been mine. My good wishes remain with you always.

Dr. Sturgis invested the new President with the badge of office and with the gavel and then Dr. Sturgis addressed the members as follows:

Members of The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania: Permit me to express to you my thanks for the loyalty to the Society which you have manifested so steadfastly; for the assistance for the welfare of the Society which you have given so willingly; and lastly for the honor which you bestowed on me in electing me your President. I will miss you all! Thank you.

Now members of The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania: I present to you, your President, Colonel White.





Thereupon Colonel White assumed the Chair and thanked the Society for the honor to which he had been elected.

There being no further business to come before the Society the President called upon Dr. Roak to pronounce the Benediction.

The Chair then declared the annual meeting adjourned.

Those who attended this assembly enjoyed one of the finest meetings which the Society has held. The success of this meeting was in no small way due to the interest and assistance given by our friends and members in Reading. Dr. Wetzel, Mr. Hiester, Mr. Forry, Miss Fox, and the choir provided a service which we will long remember. The members enjoyed to the utmost this part of our annual assembly.

The decorating committee which made the dining room so beautiful with flowers deserves great credit. Mrs. B. Ross Burritt with great ease and efficiency seated the guests.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

*Decorating Committee:* Mrs. Newton Geiss and the Misses Grace Hain, Arlene Shollenberger, and Sarah Swoyer.

*Ushers for Church Service:* Mrs. Floyd Worley, Mrs. Robert Jeffries, and the Misses Nancy Ludwig, Marion Armstrong, Dorothy Armstrong, and Helen Custer.

Mrs. Vincent Godshall as Chairman of the standing Program Committee of the Society in her usual efficient manner consummated for the Society one of the finest annual assemblies we have enjoyed.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE SOCIETY

*Committee for the Plaque:* Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker, Chairman; Mrs. William Stark Tompkins, and Mr. Gilbert C. Fry.

*Committee for the Essay:* Mrs. Vincent Godshall, Chairman, Mrs. Newton Geiss, Mrs. Edwin C. Donaghy, and Mr. F. F. Vanderslice.

*Judges for the Essay:* Dr. Arthur D. Graef, Miss Mary Stahr, and Dr. John J. Stoudt.

SAMUEL B. STURGIS



## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Society, here assembled in annual meeting, it is my duty to report to you upon the activities and progress of the Society during the past year.

The autumn assembly was held on 6 November 1955 at The American Swedish Museum in Philadelphia. Honorable Keller H. Gilbert, Judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, presented an interesting address. Tea was served to the members and guests by the Society. The flags of the Society were on display. The attendance was not up to expectations.

The annual assembly in which we are partaking today lives up to the traditions and standards of the Society. It is indeed a privilege to return to the First Reformed Church of Reading which was the edifice in which our first annual assembly was held and where the permanent organization of the Society was completed. It is also pleasing to have as our speaker, our own Dr. Schaeffer, than whom there is no one in the Society held in greater affection and esteem. The attendance today is very satisfying which provides sustaining assurance of the devotion and loyalty of the Huguenots of Reading and of the Oley Valley to the cause which they sponsored almost forty years ago. We are proud of this background.

The prescribed meetings of the Council have been held with good attendance at all meetings.

The Officers have been most diligent and conscientious in the performance of their various duties.

The Secretary has forwarded most complete copies of the minutes of all meetings of Council to all members thereof. The Financial Secretary and the Treasurer have jointly continued to perform their exacting and onerous duties most efficiently. The Registrar continues to process great numbers of application and supplemental forms.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the year was performed by our Counselor, Mr. Gold. The Society has been declared tax exempt by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Your annual dues are now deductible on your income tax and contributions for flags, etc. are in the same category.

Reverend John Craig Roak, D.D., Rector of Gloria Dei Church in Philadelphia was elected by Council on 18 June 1955 as Chaplain of the Society. Dr. Roak is well known in both the ecclesiastical and historical fields.

Your President has to the best of his ability served the Society. A President's letter as of 1 January 1956 was forwarded to members. He has represented the Society on various occasions and in diverse groups and societies. For instance at a forum held in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania by The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania he presented the qualifications of the Huguenots. He delivered the annual address at the eighty-first annual meeting of The Penn Club of Philadelphia; at the sixty-fourth annual meeting of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania;



and at the spring meeting of The Huguenot Society of Washington. On these occasions he delivered an address on "The Huguenot Source of William Penn's Ideal of Religious Liberty."

The Committees of the Society have functioned continuously throughout the year with enviable results.

Our membership has increased remarkably. Mrs. Tompkins who has been the Chairman of the Committee on Membership for the past seven years and who, during this period, has enrolled four hundred seventy-four members has requested to be relieved of this chairmanship. Her request was a just one and Mrs. Ralph J. Miller has been appointed in her place. However the enthusiasm and loyalty of Mrs. Tompkins has no bounds — she is now the Vice-Chairman of this Committee. Our thanks and continued obligations are due Mrs. Tompkins. From 18 June 1955 to 11 May 1956, ninety-two new members (1972-2063) have been enrolled and others have been reinstated. On 24 March 1956 the Financial Secretary reported the total membership as eight hundred ninety-seven. On 11 May 1956 the Council elected eleven members making the total as of today, nine hundred and seven, with possible corrections for recent deaths and resignations. On 24 March 1956 the Junior membership was one hundred sixty. Four Honorary members were elected during the year: Mrs. John Baer Stoudt, Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker, Litt.D., Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., S.T.D., and Rev. John Craig Roak, DD. Colonel Shoemaker was number nine and Mrs. Stoudt number ten of the founding members of the Society.

During the year just completed, we have lost through death, three of our faithful and loyal Officers: Mr. Walter Shearer Ludwig, Mrs. John Edgar Hires, and Rev. Franklin S. Kuntz. Resolutions in each case were passed by Council; spread on the minutes; and a copy forwarded to the family. Mrs. Floyd Worley, the daughter of Mr. Ludwig, was elected by Council to fill the unexpired term of her father. The Society has taken due cognizance of its other members who have been removed from the rolls by death.

The finances of the Society are at present the best since your President assumed office 9 May 1953. They are sound and the Society is operating within its budget and income. This has been accomplished by the present dues from members. Your President analyzed the financial conditions of the Society existing during his term of office; prepared a detailed report of eight legal-size mimeographed sheets; and distributed this report to Officers and Councilors. This report bears evidence to the soundness of our finances.

Proceedings Volume XXVII was published during the year. In this volume sixty-five pages of the genealogical data from the manuscripts of Mrs. Fryburg and Mrs. Hires, and twenty-seven pages of articles on the Huguenots were included. Your President considers that a worthy publication is one of the most vital necessities and greatest assets of the Society.

Additional flags have been added to the Stand of Colors, and the





Society now possesses fourteen flags completely equipped with stands and carrying cases. The flags and equipment have been donated by members without expense to the treasury of the Society. The personnel of the Guard has been increased and the Society is now proud of the fine group of men who serve in this capacity. The flags were displayed at the annual congress of The National Huguenot Society on 21 April 1956 at Washington, D.C.

A bronze plaque in tribute to our Huguenot forefathers of the First Reformed Church of Reading was unveiled at the church service this morning in the edifice where our Society held its first annual assembly. The cost of this plaque was underwritten by Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker, Mrs. George W. McCoy, (Jeannette Gernand), Mr. Gilbert C. Fry, Mr. F. F. Vanderslice, and your President.

An essay contest has been sponsored and prizes will be awarded at the luncheon today to the winners. The subject is "Tradition of the Huguenots in the Oley Valley." This contest was sponsored through the funds from the memorial fund established in memory of Mrs. Robert White Birch.

A President's emblem, especially designed by J. E. Caldwell has been purchased for the office of President.

The Society made a donation of \$25.00 to The Huguenot Society of New Paltz, New York towards a fund for the preservation of The Hugo Freer House on Huguenot Street, New Paltz.

Vital relations of the Society have been considered duly. The Society this date has representation in the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies. Officers of many kindred Societies have been guests at our meetings and your President has enjoyed like courtesies from many groups. A system of exchanges of publications with various Huguenot, historical, and hereditary Societies is rapidly being completed.

The Society has taken an active part in the affairs of The National Huguenot Society. During the past year the offices of First Vice-President General and Recording Secretary General have been held by members of our Society. Additionally the chairmanships of important committees are held by our members. The National Society is assuming rapidly its proper place amongst the large national hereditary groups.

Your President, in the course of moments, will complete his prescribed tenure of office. He is grateful to you for the honor of the office which you bestowed upon him and he thanks you with great understanding. Above all he thanks individually all of the Officers and members who have worked with him so willingly and so loyally — if the Society has prospered, herein lies the secret.

Your President accepted this office with humility and now in the same humble estate he declares that to the best of his ability he has served the Society and now trusting in your understanding he places his reliance on your beneficence and good will.

SAMUEL B. STURGIS





BALANCE JANUARY 1, 1955  
RECEIPTS

DISBURSEMENTS		
National Society Dues	\$ 81.00	81.00
Registrar's Fees and Expenses	310.79	310.79
Year Book Printing — Volume XXVI		1,414.00
Annual Meeting Expenses	769.06	769.06
Huquenet Crosses for Award at Annual Meeting	46.50	46.50
Fall Meeting at American Swedish Historical Museum	34.33	34.33
Premium on Surety Bond	11.25	11.25
Contribution for Office Space at 1300 Locust Street	50.00	50.00
Stationery, Printing, Postage and Clerical Expenses	552.50	552.50

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50.00  
552.50

Transfer to Color Guard Fund — Annual Appropriation	50.00				
Flags for Color Guard				150.85	50.00
Donation — Huguenot Historical Society of New Paltz, N. Y.	25.00				150.85
Transfer to Lucinda D. MacFarland Memorial Fund in Exchange for Securities	450.87	707.83			25.00
Sundry Items	137.89				1,158.70
Total	\$2,519.19	\$ 707.83	\$1,414.00	\$ 150.85	\$ 4,791.87
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1955	\$1,039.42	\$ 97.96	\$ 64.99	\$ 140.88	\$ 1,343.25
INVESTMENTS					
U. S. SAVINGS BONDS					
1 G—Bond 4/1946		1,000.00			1,000.00
1 K—Bond 6/1954		1,000.00			1,000.00
1 F—Bond 3/1952		500.00			500.00
PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC CO.					
20 Shares—3.8% Preferred		2,101.25			2,101.25
15 Shares Common					450.87
7 Shares Common	450.87	218.09			218.09
PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC & GAS CO.					
30 Shares Common		787.36			787.36
PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT CO.					
10 Shares Common		423.76			423.76
5 Shares 4½% Preferred		563.75			563.75
SUN RAY OIL CORPORATION					
100 Shares—Common					
DUCESNE LIGHT CO.					
20 Shares—Common					
Total		707.83	2,276.88		2,276.88
TOTAL ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 1955	\$ 450.87	\$7,302.04	\$2,276.88		707.83
	\$1,490.29	\$7,400.00	\$2,341.87	\$ 140.88	\$10,029.79
					\$11,373.04

The Investments are included above at cost with the exception of the "F" Bond which is at maturity value. During the year 15 shares—common Philadelphia Electric Co., were transferred from the Lucinda D. MacFarland Fund at cost to the General Fund and also 20 shares—common Duquesne Light Co., to the Permanent Fund.

All cash is on deposit with the Philadelphia National Bank, Montgomery Office, Norristown, Pa.

VINCENT GODSHALL,  
Treasurer

January 1, 1956



## NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. D. Dorsey Wolf, Registrar, presents the following list of new members admitted to the Society since the last annual assembly May 28, 1955:

No.	DATE OF ELECTION	ANCESTOR
1972—	June 18, 1955	<i>Philip Delano</i>
	*Miss Ruth Stetson Kershner 1006 Clark Avenue, Ames, Iowa	
1973—	June 18, 1955	<i>DeCrane</i>
	Mrs. Eugene Boyd Hoskins (Alice Gertrude Crane) F9 Brynwood Apartments, Wynnewood, Pa.	
1974—	June 18, 1955	<i>Philippe (Wiltsee, Wiltz)</i>
	Mrs. Harrison Allen Nelson (Margaret Wilson) 1821 Alamo Avenue, Kalamazoo, Mich.	
1975—	September 24, 1955	<i>Abraham Transue</i>
	Mrs. James Heckman Groner (Louise Courtright) 330 Colbert Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.	
1976—	September 24, 1955	<i>William Bunnell</i>
	Mrs. Milo R. Rasely (Ruth Olive Tock) 404 Clermont Avenue, Stroudsburg, Pa.	
1977—	September 24, 1955	<i>Daniel LeVan, Marie Beau</i>
	James Henry LeVan, Jr. 20 Elm Street, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.	
1978—	September 24, 1955	<i>David Marchand, Sr.</i>
	Mrs. David William Fletcher (Mildred Kuhns) 908 Huey Street, McKeesport, Pa.	
1979—	September 24, 1955	<i>Lady Clothilde DeValois</i>
	Mrs. Herndon Hewit (Sarah Burrows Good) 719 Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg, Pa.	
1980—	September 24, 1955	<i>Philip Calvin</i>
	Lindley Calvin Robbins 107 Lippincott Avenue, Riverton, N. J.	
1981—	September 24, 1955	<i>Matthew Steen</i>
	Mrs. Marvin Bell Dinsmore (Cora Eckles) Route No. 8, Highland Heights, New Castle, Pa.	
1982—	September 24, 1955	<i>Samuel Levis</i>
	Miss Elizabeth Lawrence Levis 3234 Albemarle Avenue, Drexel Hill, Pa.	
1983—	September 24, 1955	<i>Samuel Levis</i>
	John Ralph Levis 3234 Albemarle Avenue, Drexel Hill, Pa.	
1984—	September 24, 1955	<i>Lady Clothilde de Valois Zeller</i>
	James Biehl Zeller, Jr. 125 East Lafayette Street, Easton, Pa.	





No.	DATE OF ELECTION	ANCESTOR
1985—September 24, 1955	Miss Elizabeth Ann Zeller 125 East Lafayette Street, Easton, Pa.	<i>Lady Clothilde de Valois Zeller</i>
1986—September 24, 1955	Mrs. Ernest Newton Hogue (Ola Powell) 106 William Street, Aliquippa, Pa.	<i>Tennis Jansen Lanen Van Pelt</i>
1987—September 24, 1955	Mrs. George Darlington Freed (Isabelle Maize Lee) 230 East Tammany, Orwigsburg, Pa.	<i>Daniel Miesse</i>
1988—September 24, 1955	Mrs. Curtis Cook Leshner (Nellie Fetherolf) 35 Market Street, Lewisburg, Pa.	<i>Peter Philip Hahn</i>
1989—September 24, 1955	John Pugh Goheen 524 West Coulter Street, Philadelphia 44, Pa.	<i>Vicomte Claude de Bessonnet</i>
1990—September 24, 1955	Mrs. Charles Allen Votaw (Nora (Belle) Gilehrst) Carbondale Road, Waverly, Pa.	<i>Barbara de Barrette</i>
1991—September 24, 1955	Miss Alice Johnson Daw Pole No. 295, Harvey's Lake, Pa.	<i>Andre L'Amoureux</i>
1992—September 24, 1955	Elizabeth S. Waugh, M.D. 348 Green Street, Roxborough, Pa.	<i>Abigail Balliou</i>
1993—September 24, 1955	Mrs. Letitia Ayers (Lehman Ferree) P. O. Box 391, Thousand Oaks, Calif.	<i>Madame Maria Ferree, Daniel Ferree</i>
1994—September 24, 1955	Mrs. Frank Hastings Griffin (Priscilla Cooper Goodwyn) "Old Orchard," Wawa, Pa.	<i>Louis Contesse</i>
1995—December 3, 1955	Mrs. Amos Leon Seldomridge (Dorothy Jean Gelnett) 109 North Mulberry Street, Laneaster, Pa.	<i>Michael Loy (Lei)</i>
1996—December 3, 1955	Mrs. Horace Abram Rigg (Maud Wynkoop) 201 North Wayne Avenue, Wayne, Pa.	<i>Cornelius DuBois</i>
1997—December 3, 1955	George Earle Robinette 311 Kent Road, Wynnewood, Pa.	<i>Allen Robinette, Sr.</i>
1998—December 3, 1955	Mrs. Luther Mark Jennings (Ethel Hurff) R. D. 2, Cross Keys Road, Berlin, N. J.	<i>Johan Balthaser Harff</i>
1999—December 3, 1955	Mrs. Frank C. Fischer (Della Marie Reagan) 1103 Summitt, McKeesport, Pa.	<i>George Christopher Harrold</i>





No.	DATE OF ELECTION	ANCESTOR
2000	December 3, 1955 William Howard Turner Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa.	<i>Jane Devine of Pierre DeVeau</i>
2001	December 3, 1955 Frederick Fairthorne Turner, II 201 West Street, Media, Pa.	<i>Jane Devine of Pierre DeVeau</i>
2002	December 3, 1955 Ellwood Jackson Turner, Jr. "Honeystone," Painter Road, Media, Pa.	<i>Jane Devine of Pierre DeVeau</i>
2003	December 3, 1955 Mrs. William Andrews Urban (Cynthia Ann Scott) 2981 South Adams Street, Denver, Colo.	<i>John Embree</i>
2004	December 3, 1955 Mrs. Francis Alexander Pinkerton (Clara Elizabeth Eckles) Route 1, Edinburg, Pa.	<i>Matthew Steen</i>
2005	December 3, 1955 Mrs. Henry Aaron Showalter (Laura Mabel Killian) 439 East End Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.	<i>William Rettew (Retue, Retye)</i>
2006	December 3, 1955 Miss Elizabeth Woodbury Bennett 8074 Skyline Drive, Brecksville, O.	<i>Abraham Tourtellot(te)</i>
2007	December 3, 1955 Mrs. Francis Greer Simonton (Nellie Hoffmaster) Edinburg, Pa.	<i>Christian Steiner (Stoner, Staner)</i>
2008	December 3, 1955 Miss Mary Warfel LeFevre 141 East King Street, Lancaster, Pa.	<i>Abraham Lefevre</i>
2009	December 3, 1955 Ivan Warfel LeFevre 26 Race Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.	<i>Abraham Lefevre</i>
2010	December 3, 1955 Mrs. Robert Bruce Robinson, II (Elizabeth Hewit Myers) Carmel, Calif. c/o Lieut. Jg. U.S.A., Post Graduate School	<i>Lady Clothilde de Valois Zellers</i>
2011	December 3, 1955 John Allen Seabury Webster 2213 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis 4, Minn.	<i>William Mullins</i>
2012	December 3, 1955 Miss Alberta Lucile Duvall 3110 Evergreen Avenue, Baltimore 14, Md.	<i>Wendell Labarre</i>
2013	December 3, 1955 Mrs. Irwin Miller Henley (Jean Russel) 611 Centennial Street, New Castle, Pa.	<i>George Rummel</i>
2014	December 3, 1955 Mrs. Robert Warren Houseworth (Alice Bubb Hewit) 151 North Adams Street, Oconto Falls, Wisc.	<i>Lady Clothilde DeVois</i>



No.	DATE OF ELECTION	ANCESTOR
2015—	December 3, 1955	<i>Michael Musser, Sr.</i>
	Mrs. Gust. Sanfilippo (Margaret Helen Shaffer) R. D. No. 5, New Castle, Pa.	
2016—	December 3, 1955	<i>Peter LaBar</i>
	Mrs. LaBar Hoagland (Nelle Madeline LaBar) 118 East Bay Street, Charleston, S. C.	
2017—	January 28, 1956	<i>Mareen DuVall</i>
	James Henry DuVall 5237 Ellsworth Avenue, Pittsburgh 32, Pa.	
2018—	January 28, 1956	<i>Jean Bertolet</i>
	Paul Lulwig Heath 1012 Laurelwood Road, Mansfield, O.	
2019—	January 28, 1956	<i>Theodorus Eby</i>
	Mrs. Samuel Clayton Ranck (Laura Eby McKillips) Paradise, Pa.	
2020—	January 28, 1956	<i>Mareen DuVall</i>
	Mrs. Charles Massena Watson (Lulu Mabel Garret) Pioneer Hotel, Tucson, Ariz.	
2021—	January 28, 1956	<i>Mareen DuVall</i>
	Mrs. Raymond Louis Leety (Henrietta Cook Garret) 44 Hemphill Street, Pittsburgh 14, Pa.	
2022—	January 28, 1956	<i>Mafeen DuVall</i>
	Mrs. Lionel Byron Pickard (Virginia Louise Letty) R. D. No. 1, Gibsonia, Pa.	
2023—	January 28, 1956	<i>James Agnew (of James) D'Agneaux</i>
	Mrs. Guile William Lefever (Mary Genevieve Spangler) 58 York Street, Gettysburg, Pa.	
2024—	January 28, 1956	<i>Jean Bartholomew (of George)</i>
	Miss Florence Bartholomew 428 Kenmore Road, Havertown, Pa.	
2025—	January 28, 1956	<i>Thomas Culbertson</i>
	Mrs. Clayton Henry Fry (Florence Lucille McLaughlin) 617 Main Street, Latrobe, Pa.	
2026—	January 28, 1956	<i>Jean Bertolet</i>
	Mrs. James Kerchner Wagenseller (Ruth Naomi Keffer) 409 B, Alden Park Manor, Philadelphia 44, Pa.	
2027—	January 28, 1956	<i>Daniel Maurer, Rev. Philip Maurer</i>
	Mrs. Frederick Haeseler Hause (Alverda Kehler) 1918 Mahantongo Street, Pottsville, Pa.	
2028—	January 28, 1956	<i>Charles Bisson</i>
	Mrs. Leon Edward Tyler (Helen Osborne) 7145 Lincoln Drive, Philadelphia 19, Pa.	
2029—	January 28, 1956	<i>Christopher Harrold</i>
	Mrs. Fred W. Dople (Charlotte Harrold Miller) 936 West 58th Street, Indianapolis 20, Ind.	



No.	DATE OF ELECTION	ANCESTOR
2030—	January 28, 1956 Mrs. Charles Monroe Heath (Annie Ludwig) 811 Weiser Street, Reading, Pa.	
2031—	January 28, 1956 Mrs. Jacob Albert Herz (Verna Irene Keefer) 987 Old Huntingdon Pike, Huntingdon Valley, Pa.	<i>Isaac DeTurk</i>
2032—	January 28, 1956 George Edward Robinette "Gatehouse," Church Road, Wynecote, Pa.	<i>Allen Robinette, Sr.</i>
2033—	January 28, 1956 Mrs. Raymond Nissley Miller (Helen Buckwalter Hess) 300 Running Pump Road, Lancaster, Pa.	<i>Theodorus Eby</i>
2034—	January 28, 1956 Mrs. Harold Arthur Russell (Mildred Louise Huffman) 376 North Richhill Street, Waynesburg, Pa.	<i>Jeffery Menshall (Mitchell)</i>
2035—	January 28, 1956 Mrs. Harry Malcolm Wasley (Ellen Morgan) 28 South White Street, Shenandoah, Pa.	<i>Benjamin DuCorson</i>
2036—	January 28, 1956 Frank B. Brennan, Esq. 6307 Overbrook Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.	<i>Nicholas DePui (Puy)</i>
2037—	January 28, 1956 Mrs. Charles M. Cowan (Charlotte Clymer) 2440 Garrett Road, Drexel Hill, Pa.	<i>Isaac &amp; Robert Roberdeau</i>
2038—	January 28, 1956 Mrs. Marion Atkinson Gordy (Beatrice Ruth Boulden) 408 Bryn Mawr Avenue, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.	<i>Daniel LeVan</i>
2039—	January 28, 1956 Marvin Echcles Dinsmore Route No. 8, New Castle, Pa.	<i>Matthew Steen</i>
2040—	January 28, 1956 Miss Mary Louise Tinkler 200 Rittenhouse Boulevard, Norristown, Pa.	<i>Paul Henrichs</i>
2041—	January 28, 1956 Mark Hess Miller 300 Running Pump Road, Lancaster, Pa.	<i>Theodorus Eby</i>
2042—	March 24, 1956 Robert Arthur Rasely 408 Clermont Avenue, Stroudsburg, Pa.	<i>William LaBunnell</i>
2043—	March 24, 1956 Miss Elizabeth Brinker Miller 427 West Pittsburgh, Greensburg, Pa.	<i>John Peter Altman</i>
2044—	March 24, 1956 Glen Hess Miller 300 Running Pump Road, Lancaster, Pa.	<i>Theodorus Eby</i>







NO.	DATE OF ELECTION	ANCESTOR
2045	March 24, 1956 Ray Nissley Miller 300 Running Pump Road, Lancaster, Pa.	<i>Theodorus Eby</i>
2046	March 24, 1956 Mrs. Elmer Beecher Russell (Frances Willard Foulke) South Market Street, New Wilmington, Pa.	<i>Jean Nichol Chateau</i>
2047	March 24, 1956 Mrs. Randall Howard Roberts (Alice Riker Dreher) 15 South 8th Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.	<i>Christopher Heller (Haller)</i>
2048	March 24, 1956 William Kalbaugh Wilson 3541 Laketon Road, Al, Pittsburgh 35, Pa.	<i>Conrad Fey, Matthias Young &amp; Jean Paul Musser</i>
2049	March 24, 1956 Harold E. Zarker 174 Jefferson Road, Princeton, N. J.	<i>Michael Schell</i>
2050	March 24, 1956 William Horace Carty, D.D.S. 30 South Church Street, West Chester, Pa.	<i>Peter Regnier (Raineart)</i>
2051	March 24, 1956 Stanley Frederick Horn Kelvin Avenue, Somerton, Philadelphia 16, Pa.	<i>John Jacob, (Emanuel) Correll Coryell</i>
2052	March 24, 1956 Mrs. Harry Theodore Knauss (Haidee Florence Person) 8812 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.	<i>Mlle Marie Beau &amp; Daniel LeVan</i>
2053	March 24, 1956 Mrs. Wayne Daniel Burnside (Catherine Neansand) 102 Avon Road, Narberth, Pa.	<i>Johann Henrick Derr (Dörr)</i>
2054	May 11, 1956 Mrs. Chester Robert Collier (Eliz. Sara Virginia Briggs) 4708 Prince Avenue, Downers Grove, Ill.	<i>Jean Mathiot</i>
2055	May 11, 1956 Mrs. Harry Clifford Kreisle (Gertrude Bushong) 202 West Chestnut Street, Lancaster, Pa.	<i>Jean Beauchamp</i>
2056	May 11, 1956 Elmer Lincoln Carty 210 Woodlyn Avenue, Glenside, Pa.	<i>Peter Raineart</i>
2057	May 11, 1956 Mrs. Albert Grandison Brown (Gratia Pauline Woodman) 6 Kings Lane, Essex, Conn.	<i>Roger Conant</i>
2058	May 11, 1956 John Edward Purring 213 Forrest Avenue, Narberth, Pa.	<i>Isaac DeReemer</i>
2059	May 11, 1956 James Wilson Bertolet 1401 North Parkside Drive, Wyomissing, Pa.	<i>Jean Bertolet</i>



No.	DATE OF ELECTION	ANCESTOR
2060—May 11, 1956	Rev. Amos Leon Seldonridge 109 North Mulberry Street, Lancaster, Pa.	<i>John Michael Ranck</i>
2061—May 11, 1956	Mrs. Lewis Preston Summers (Florence Gertrude Goshert) 3420 Military Avenue, Los Angeles 34, Calif.	<i>John Constant, Sr.</i>
2062—May 11, 1956	Miss Mary Esther Sehearer 313 South 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	<i>Jean Bertolet</i>
2063—May 11, 1956	Mrs. Edward Hamilton Calkins, Sr. (Florence Adella Pipher) 540 Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.	<i>Abraham Transue</i>
2064—May 11, 1956	Miss Anne Merges Flounders 5635 Upland Way, Philadelphia, Pa.	<i>Francois Clavell</i>
2065—May 11, 1956	Miss Mary Louise Nelson 415 North Fourth Street, Apollo, Pa.	<i>Lady Clothilde deValois Zeller</i>
2066—May 11, 1956	*Helen Louise Vineent 51 Yeager Avenue, Forty Fort, Pa.	<i>Andre L. Amoureux</i>
2067—June 23, 1956	Mrs. Henry Clay Goode (Perle Fleming) Maple Street, Heilman Apartments, Kittanning, Pa.	<i>Abraham Leasure</i>
2068—June 23, 1956	Mrs. Loy E. Givin (Mary Ann Sipe) 1345 Mt. Jackson Road, New Castle, Pa.	<i>Michael Musser, Sr.</i>
2069—June 23, 1956	Mrs. Charles Daniel Dorwoth (Olive Belle Mengle) 110 Roberts Street, Norristown, Pa.	<i>Daniel Billew (Boileau)</i>
2070—June 23, 1956	Miss Ida Carver Townsend 2310 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	<i>George Donatt (Dunnet, Donat)</i>
2071—June 23, 1956	Mrs. Frank Barrett Moore (Lillian Sophia Keller) Fairview Village, Montgomery County, Pa.	<i>George Donatt (Dunnet, Donat)</i>
2072—June 23, 1956	Mrs. Marka A. Campbell (Esther Elizabeth Gilham Brown) 26 West Second Street, Boyertown, Pa.	<i>Jean Bertolet</i>
2073—June 23, 1956	Robert Porter Rost 541 Glen Arden Drive, Pittsburgh 8, Pa.	<i>Thomas Ross (of William)</i>
2074—June 23, 1956	Robert Alan Stallings 1403 Summit Street, McKeesport, Pa.	<i>Charles Frederick DeBart (D'Ibert, DeBers)</i>



No.	DATE OF ELECTION	ANCESTOR
2075—	June 23, 1956	<i>Jean Bertolet</i>
	Mrs. William Bredlinger Keely (Edna Bertolet Gabel)	
	106 West Philadelphia Avenue, Boyertown, Pa.	

• *Life Member*

SUPPLEMENTAL PAPERS FILED

1905—Mrs. Robert B. Anawalt	<i>Blancham (Mattlysee, Mathese)</i>
	<i>Louis DuBois, Baron Hans Yost Heydt</i>
2007—Mrs. Francis G. Simonton	<i>Philip Maurer</i>
2047—Mrs. Randall H. Roberts	<i>Jan Bastiaensen Von Kortryk</i>
2063—Mrs. Edward H. Calkins, Jr.	<i>Peter LaBar</i>
963—Mrs. C. B. Millhoff	<i>Daniel Axtell</i>
1976—Mrs. Milo R. Rasely	<i>Christopher Heller (Haller)</i>



## IN MEMORIAM

MRS. GEORGE A. ABBOTT, Oak Park, Ill. (Life Member)  
MRS. HORACE F. BAKER, Sewickley, Pa. (Life Member)  
MRS. WARREN BARTHOLF, Minneapolis, Minn.  
MISS JENNIE BITTENBENDER, Allentown, Pa.  
MRS. ELLEN G. BROBST, Reading, Pa. (Life Member)  
MRS. GEORGE T. BUTLER, Media, Pa.  
MRS. EDGAR CAMPBELL, Media, Pa.  
EDWIN B. GARRIGUES, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MRS. LEE H. HEIST, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MISS IDA G. HELTZELL, St. Louis, Mo. (Life Member)  
MRS. J. EDGAR HIRES, Strafford, Pa. (Former Vice President)  
G. A. D. HOCH, Manatawny, Pa. (Life Member)  
REV. FRANKLIN S. KUNTZ, Allentown, Pa., (Former President)  
MISS ESTHER LASIL, Reading, R. D. No. 3, Pa.  
GEORGE F. LEVAN, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
MRS. CHARLES LODGE, Fleinington, N. J. (Life Member)  
WALTER S. LUDWIG, Reading, Pa. (Councilor)  
MRS. JOHN E. MCKIRDY, Sewickley, Pa.  
MISS HANNAH S. MOHR, Reading, Pa.  
MRS. O. S. ROGERS, Buffalo Hart, Ill.  
MRS. ALICE M. SMELTZER, Reading, Pa.  
ARTHUR O. STAINS, Philadelphia, Pa.  
GEORGE BYRON SUMMERS, Zionsville, Pa.  
MRS. ROBERT P. SWANK, Mahanoy City, Pa.  
WILLIAM L. ZELLER, Shillington, Pa.

*In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.*

*And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself: that where I am, there ye may be also.*

St. John XIV, 2, 3.





## REVEREND FRANKLIN S. KUNTZ

The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania has sustained a grievous loss in the death of its former President, the Reverend Franklin S. Kuntz, of Allentown.

Mr. Kuntz, a native of Indiana, came back to the Pennsylvania homeland of his forebears to labor nearly all of his life as a clergyman of the Lutheran Church in one Philadelphia congregation, retiring only on the exigencies of advancing years. He was faithful and true to our Huguenot traditions, a beloved leader and a sagacious mentor with admirable qualities of mind and heart.

In recent years, after an improvement in health, he had resumed attending meetings of the Council, where he was always welcome as an Honorary Member. He attended a meeting on December 3, 1955, apparently having regained his accustomed vigor; a few weeks later, he suddenly passed away.

The Society sadly resolves, therefore, that in the death of Mr. Kuntz, a forceful, cherished character in the life of our Society is gone; that though we are bowed in sorrow, we are grateful that a wise Providence, Who has called him home, gave him to us for his allotted time to help mold our organization into its present state of progress; and that his life and works will be an inspiration to us all.

Resolved, further, that a copy of this Resolution be placed on record in the Society's Proceedings and be sent to the family.

For The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania

FREDERICK S. FOX, *Honorary President*



## VINCENT GODSHALL

by

SAMUEL BOOTH STURGIS, M.D.

*Honorary President, The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania*

Vincent Godshall, the son of Allen B. Godshall and his wife Lizzie (Bergey) Godshall was born, 28 November 1881, in Upper Salford Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. In reference to his inheritance, Rev. Scott Brenner has written: "Vincent Godshall was a man of sterling character. With him this character was indigenous — a native manner of life which he inherited.

"Vincent Godshall was a direct descendant of the first Mennonite bishop in America, and Pennsylvania German through and through. Though his people had long deserted the plain manner of dress and worship, yet deep in his heart he remained essentially a 'plain man.' This heritage was further amplified by an infusion of Huguenot blood. Indeed, in certain particulars, the Huguenot influence not only modified his German heritage but triumphed over it. It was evidenced in his break with the pacifists' creed and in his going forth to serve as a soldier in World War I."

Mr. Godshall attended the graded schools at Telford; studied at the West Chester State Teachers College; and later attended the Evening School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied accounting.

Early in his career he taught in the Bucks County schools and later was employed by the United States Express Company in the Philadelphia area. He next entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and this association was to become his life's great interest. During the years of service which followed, his duties and achievements were varied. He was early assigned to the New York territory, where he supervised expenditures incident to construction of facilities at the Hell Gate Bridge and of the Hotel Pennsylvania.

At this period in his career the United States became engaged in World War I and Mr. Godshall's participation was noteworthy. He was commissioned a First Lieutenant and later promoted to a Captain and assigned to the Transportation Corps. He was assigned to France in this Corps as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Contracts and Settlements; and Chief of the Bureau of Materials and Supplies.

After the armistice, he was assigned in 1918 to the Inter-Allied Armistice Commission in the capacity of Executive Officer to the American member of the Inter-Allied Railway Commission for the reception of German railway material at Metz and Coblenz.

In 1919 he returned to the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad in connection with cost studies and construction budgets. He continued with the railroad as a special agent, specializing in finance, until his retirement in 1951. After his retirement he worked with the Norristown tax assessor's office concentrating on better records in the





VINCENT GODSHALL  
*Treasurer, The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, 1954-1956*





per capita tax file in an effort to help alleviate serious financial problems of both the School Board and the Borough Council.

Mr. Godshall will be remembered always for his interest and leadership in civic affairs. Chief among these were the schools. In 1937 he was elected Director of the Norristown Schools and he served in this capacity continuously until 1955, when he did not seek another six-year term because of failing health. During this term of eighteen years he held such responsible positions as Chairman of the Finance Committee and Vice-President of the Board. Dr. Brenner expressed this phase of the life of Mr. Godshall well when he wrote: "He had a continuing interest in young people and their welfare. Every boy and girl in the public schools of Norristown are his debtors."

The civic interests of Mr. Godshall embraced more than the school system. For at least twenty years he was a Director of the Associated Charities of Norristown; in 1954 he was advance gifts Chairman for the Fund Drive of American Red Cross; and he worked tirelessly for the Community Chest. In the field of politics, he was Secretary of the Citizens Committee for Eisenhower of Montgomery County in 1952. He was a member of the Hancock Fire Company of Norristown.

Throughout his life the Church occupied its proper place in his manner of life. He was a member of the Haws Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Norristown and for twenty-seven years served as Secretary of the Official Board of the Church. He was a worthy representative in this generation of his dedicated Mennonite ancestors and of his Huguenot forebears.

Additionally, Mr. Godshall gave much of his time and effort to the historical and patriotic fields. He was a member of The Pennsylvania German Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, and the Historical Society of Montgomery County. At various times he held offices in several of these Societies. He was a charter member of the Society of American Military Engineers; a mason with membership in Norristown Lodge, F. & A.M. and Lehigh Consistory; and a member of the Wyomissing Club of Reading.

Mr. Godshall was a rugged individualist who believed in the American way of life of free enterprise and who lived the golden rule. In all of his endeavors he gave of himself, beyond the line of duty. Integrity and service for others were basic and natural to him. He loved and served his home, his church, and his country.

Above all he possessed a special and undying love for Valley Forge. He treasured its history; concerned himself always with its condition; and finally chose as his last resting place the Valley Forge Gardens.

Vincent Godshall was one of those quietly efficient men whose good works do follow them. In all of his varied activities he made his mark, the kind of public servant our community can ill afford to lose.

Mr. Godshall first married, 21 April 1908, Miss Florence Diefenderfer of Orwigsburg, Pennsylvania who died, 20 March 1948. He married



secondly, 29 December 1948, Miss Emily Schall, of Reading, the daughter of Captain William A. Schall and his wife Mary B. (High) Schall. Mr. Godshall is survived by his wife and the following children of his first marriage: George C. Godshall of Cleveland, Ohio; Mary, wife of William F. Goldner, of Haddonfield, New Jersey; and Margaret Louise, wife of Frederick Story Blewitt of Blue Bell, Pennsylvania. He is also survived by six grandchildren.

Mr. Godshall served The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania with distinction as its Treasurer. After his death, Resolutions were adopted by Council; copies forwarded to Mrs. Godshall, to The National Huguenot Society, and for inclusion in this Proceedings.

### VINCENT GODSHALL

Whereas through the death of Vincent Godshall, The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania has lost one of its most faithful and distinguished members and the community, one of its most unselfish citizens; and

Whereas Vincent Godshall was a man: Of faith, integrity, and forthrightness; endowed with superior qualities of mind and of great industry; steadfast in his sterling qualities, but fair and understanding with all men; true to his religious tenets inherited by virtue of his descent from the first Mennonite Bishop in America and from the Huguenots; true to his country both in war and in peace; exacting and conscientious in his daily way of life; unselfish and untiring in his service to his fellow-men; dedicated to the American way of life with emphasis on personal responsibilities and personal opportunities; a rugged individualist who gave himself to his family, his church, and his country;

Resolved that The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, cognizant of its great loss through the death of its loyal and respected Officer, present this expression of its sympathy to Mrs. Vincent Godshall; and further be it

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Society and a copy be forwarded to The National Huguenot Society.

For The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania  
SAMUEL B. STURGIS, *Honorary President*





MRS. JOHN EDGAR HIRES  
*Vice President, The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, 1950-1954*  
*Councilor, 1944-1950*  
*Honorary Councilor, 1954-1955*





IN MEMORIAM

MRS. JOHN EDGAR HIRES

March 24, 1886

October 7, 1955

WHEREAS through the death of Thura Truax Hires, The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania and its Council, has lost one of its most outstanding and able members.

Thura Truax Hires had a breadth of experience gained by long experience in community life. She had the personal characteristics for leadership — the kind of leadership in vision, courage and self-sacrifice for the good of others which she exemplified so completely against any handicap. Correctness of thought marked her counsel — always presented with dignity and modesty.

She believed and worked for the security of the United States of America; and at the same time ever sought to increase the opportunities for all Americans.

She believed that eternal vigilance, especially on the part of legislators, is the price of liberty.

She had a superb knowledge of genealogical history and research; in this field she was preeminent.

The Society sadly resolves, therefore, that in the death of Mrs. Hires we have lost a good and true friend as well as a leader; and we do make a unified prayer of thanks to God for having known her. Her presence was an inspiration and a challenge in our work.

RESOLVE further that a copy of this Resolution be placed on record in the Society's Proceedings, a copy be sent to the family of Mrs. Hires, and a copy to The National Huguenot Society

For The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania  
THOMAS R. WHITE, JR., *President.*





## MRS. JOHN EDGAR HIRES

by

SAMUEL BOOTH STURGIS, M.D.

*Honorary President, The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania*

Mrs. John Edgar Hires, the former Thura Helen Colby Truax was born in Barnesville, Minnesota, 24 March 1886, the daughter of James Wright Truax and Rose Colby Truax. Philippe Truax, her paternal ancestor, on 9 March 1624, in Leyden, obtained a Certificate of Transfer "Pour Westinde," and with his wife were among the thirty families to sail on the New Netherlands to become the founders of New York. Mrs. Hires was also descended from an illustrious line of Puritan ancestors. From the earliest periods of our colonial history, her ancestors were outstanding citizens and through them she inherited the right of membership to practically all of the presently existing societies requiring lineage background for membership.

Mrs. Hires spent most of her early life in North Dakota. Her father was in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad and his duties required him to move westward from Barnesville to Hastings, Minnesota, then to Williston, North Dakota, where he took up residence in 1895 and where in 1898 he became a Circuit Judge of Williams County, North Dakota. From Williston the family next moved to Minot, North Dakota. In the latter town her brother, C. Frederick Truax published the town newspaper and Mrs. Hires was employed by him to edit the paper. It was in Minot, where Mrs. Hires met her future husband, John Edgar Hires, a young engineer who had been sent west by the government on a project. They were married, 14 May 1910, took up residence in the Philadelphia area, and finally established their home on Linwood Avenue, Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

From childhood, Mrs. Hires was an avid reader and possessed a love of history. As the Editor of her brother's newspaper she developed early a keen interest in writing and in research. In Ardmore, during the period when her children were young, she directed her efforts to research in genealogy and, for a period of more than thirty years, applied herself not only to the genealogy of her own family but also to that of others who sought her advice and assistance. To friends she was always most generous with her time and knowledge. She was an indefatigable student and she has preserved for her family voluminous genealogical records of their forebears and the contributions they made to the development of our nation and of the countries of their origins.

In the field of genealogy Mrs. Hires early received international recognition and although she was never a professional genealogist yet her services were sought widely. She compiled volumes of genealogical records for The National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists; The Daughters of The American Revolution; The Colonial Dames of America; The Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century; and The Society



of Mayflower Descendants. Mrs. Hires possessed a keen sense of historical values which contributed to the proper preservation of materials and records which were destined for destruction amongst which should be noted valuable World War II records. In 1939 her services received special recognition when she was made a Fellow of The Institute of American Genealogy — the highest honor one can obtain in this field.

Mrs. Hires served with distinction in various capacities and offices in several of the lineal societies. As State Regent of The Pennsylvania Society, Daughters of the American Colonists, she contributed to the founding of seven chapters with large memberships. As National Registrar of The Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede she completed a monumental task in verifying American and English lines which necessitated months of travel in England and on the Continent in pursuit of data. Her work at the College of Arms of London received the commendation of the President of that august body. In the spring of 1955, The Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede, at their annual meeting, established The Thura Truax Hires Genealogical Fund in her honor. The National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists, has been the recipient of a monetary gift from the State Chapters of the Society honoring the memory of Mrs. Hires, and donated through the efforts of The Wissahickon Chapter of which Mrs. Hires was Organizing Regent. The moneys will be applied for the preservation of genealogical data of the Society by microfilm. In recognition of her generous support of the scholarship program at Lincoln Memorial University in Harrogate, Tennessee, The Pennsylvania Chapter, Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century, gave a one-year scholarship in her memory. Among the various other memorials which have been given in her memory are books of reference to libraries and aids to scholarship funds in universities.

Although possibly Mrs. Hires' greatest interest was in genealogy yet she received recognition in other fields for her work and her knowledge.

Mrs. Hires long championed the cause of the American Indians. For years in association with civic and historical Societies she worked tirelessly in presenting to the proper authorities of the government of the United States the sad plight of the Indians. She and her associates were responsible for the enactment of much legislation in behalf of the Indians. The human, understanding, and charitable sides of Mrs. Hires were always apparent during her entire life.

The civic interests of Mrs. Hires were many and varied. She served with the American Red Cross in the First and Second World Wars. She was a member of The Civic Club of Philadelphia and for many years served on its Board of Directors. She was a Director of The Pennsylvania Parks Association and had the distinction, for a period of time, of being the only woman member of this Board.

In the field of horticulture, Mrs. Hires made far-reaching contributions. She maintained, in gardens at her home, one of the finest col-





lections of iris in the country. The writer recalls many visits to this garden when he was shown more than four hundred varieties of iris which were embraced in her collection. She was an authority on the propagation and culture of iris. She was a founder and life member of The American Iris Society and traveled widely throughout the country lecturing, examining, naming new varieties, and stimulating interest in this field. As a member of The Pennsylvania Parks Association she was especially diligent in the preservation of trees and our native flora. Mrs. Hires was one of those fine people to whom the majesty of all nature was a continuing inspiration and revelation.

Nor was the life of Mrs. Hires so preoccupied with her numerous daily and vital duties but that time was not available for the enjoyment of a hobby. The busiest of people are those who always can find more time and effort for other pursuits. Over a period of many years, Mrs. Hires assembled an unique collection of dolls. She planned a collection that would be of historical importance and which would present a running history through the years. Her collection consisted of both antique and modern dolls and a complete library on the history of dolls. At her death the massive collection was bequeathed to The Chester County Historical Society in West Chester, Pennsylvania, where it has been permanently housed and placed on exhibit.

Mrs. Hires held membership in many historical and civic societies. The following list is not a complete one: The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania; The National Society of the Daughters of Runnemedede; The Colonial Dames of America; The Daughters of the American Revolution; The Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century; The Daughters of the American Colonists; Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; Society of the Daughters of Colonial Wars; The Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; The Order of the Crown in America; Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry; The New England Society; The Historical Society of Pennsylvania; The Civic Club of Philadelphia; The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society; The American Iris Society; and other societies.

The writer has summarized briefly the good works and accomplishments of Mrs. Hires. But these do not reveal adequately the fundamental character or the guiding intelligence of this remarkable person. An association of more than thirty-five years permits the writer to define more clearly her values. Endowed by birth and by nature with gentleness and humility she lived a life which was always an inspiration to all who knew her. She was kind, patient, and charitable — always ready to lend a helping hand to those who sought her out or to those who needed help. She did not question the reasons why but graciously shared her all. No one will ever know the number of children whom she educated or to whom she contributed generously to help in their educational programs. Her thoughts and energies were directed to where she could help others and do the most good for her fellowmen — always self-





sacrificing and self-effacing. Her good works were performed not with anticipation of personal gain or salutary rewards but with the desire to make this world a better place for all to appreciate and enjoy. Equipped with superior qualities of mind she did not stand by idly or vainly but labored tirelessly to turn to proper account her inherent capacities. She believed in America and in the American Way of Life with equal opportunities for all, regardless of race, color, creed, or circumstance of birth. She did not aspire to heights amongst her fellowmen yet her good deeds and her exemplary Christian life place her before us as one who met life nobly and who has left to us the heritage of a life of usefulness, purposefulness, and accomplishments.

Above all the fundamental character of Mrs. Hires was most apparent in her home. I shall remember her, in her home, as a lady of distinction with charm, dignity, and infinite patience and understanding. Her family came first in her life and all other interests were secondary. Training in her home was the best training for life that any child could have obtained.

Mrs. Hires during her later years lived at her farm "Rehobeth" in Strafford, Pennsylvania. She died at the home of her daughter Mrs. Groff on, 7 October 1955. She is survived by a son Charles Edgar Hires, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; by two daughters Mrs. Marshall Irwin Groff (Jacqueline Hires) of Bryn Mawr and Mrs. Lewis Lindenmuth Schock, Jr. (Thura Hires) of Falls Church, Virginia; and by five grandchildren — all members of The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Hires became a member of The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, 20 February 1930, and contributed to the Society until her death. From 1944 to 1950 she was a member of Council; from 1951 to 1953 a Vice President; and from 1953 until her death an Honorary Member of Council. After her death Mrs. William Stark Tompkins and Mrs. William Carroll Langston who were requested to present resolutions upon the death of Mrs. Hires for the minutes of the Society wrote in part:

"Mrs. Hires brought to her organizations a lineal background of note fortified by her ability as a writer, editor, historian, and researcher. She was a world traveler, a philanthropist, an unswerving patriot, and a kindly and generous friend whose place is not easily filled in the hearts and minds of her associates."



## Biographies of Officers of The Society

### FREDERIC SWING CRISPIN

*First Vice-President, The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania*

by

SAMUEL BOOTH STURGIS, M.D.

*Honorary President, The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania*

For this volume of Proceedings the biography of our First Vice-President has been selected. Since 1952 Frederic Swing Crispin has held this high office in the Society. He has not permitted his name to be placed before us for the highest office due to the pressure of other activities.

Frederic Swing Crispin, the son of James Hewes Crispin and Anabel Swing (Crispin) was born in Salem, New Jersey, 26 September 1883. On his father's side he comes from a long line of Quaker ancestors, dating from the time of William Penn, to whom the Crispins were closely related.

The Crispin line in America began with Silas Crispin (1655-1711), son of Captain William Crispin of the Royal Navy who had been appointed by William Penn, his cousin, to serve as Chief Justice and Surveyor General of Pennsylvania but who died on the voyage to America. Silas Crispin in the spring of 1682 settled in what is now northeast Philadelphia, between Fox Chase and Beth Ayers.

Silas Crispin married firstly Esther Holme, daughter of Thomas Holme, Penn's City Planner and from this marriage the present Mrs. Frederic Crispin is descended. Silas married secondly in 1697 Mary Stockton of New Jersey and from this marriage Mr. Frederic Swing Crispin is descended.

After the death of Silas Crispin in 1711 his widow and children moved to Burlington County, New Jersey where they remained until a grandson, Joseph Crispin, in 1762 purchased one thousand acres in Salem County and moved to this plantation. Frederic Swing Crispin, our subject, is the great-great-grandson of Joseph Crispin. Mr. Frederic Crispin has two brothers, Dr. Egerton L. Crispin of Los Angeles and Mr. Harry A. Crispin, and two sisters, Miss Elsie and Mabel (Mrs. Thomas Powers) who still live in Salem.

Mr. Crispin, our subject, obtained his Huguenot inheritance from the family of his mother. Jeremiah Swing came to America from Alsace in 1752 and settled in Salem County. Just prior to the Revolution his son Michael became interested in Methodism and was one of the founders of the Methodist Church in southern New Jersey, and later became an ordained minister. Since that time until the present the Swings have been Methodists. It was quite natural that James Hewes Crispin, the father of our subject, should attend the church of the choice of his wife, Anabel Swing (Crispin). Thus the Crispin family became Methodists.





FREDERIC SWING CRISPIN, F.G.S.P.  
*Vice President, The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, 1953-1957*





However our Mr. Frederic S. Crispin, as a youth, developed a deep interest in the religion of his paternal ancestors and has been for many years an active member of the Abington Meeting of The Society of Friends.

Frederic S. Crispin attended the graded schools of Salem, leaving the High School in his senior year to enter the Williamson Trade School where he graduated in 1903 as a machinist and draftsman. He enrolled a year and a half later at Drexel Institute of Technology from which he graduated in 1906. He next attended Temple University, while teaching in the Philadelphia School Systems, and obtained in 1913 the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering and in 1940 the technical degree of Civil Engineer.

In 1906 following his graduation from Drexel Institute he was appointed Instructor in Shops and Drawing at the Northeast High School which was the beginning of forty-six years of continuous teaching in the Philadelphia School System. From 1915 to 1927 he was an Instructor in Mechanical Drawing in the Germantown High School. In 1927 on the opening of the Simon Gratz High School he became head of the Department of Industrial Arts and he continued in this position until his retirement in 1951 from the Philadelphia School System. After retiring from the public schools he filled a part time assignment from 1951 to 1954 as Instructor in Engineering, Drawing, and Lecturer at the Ogontz Center of the Pennsylvania State University.

In addition to his educational activities Mr. Crispin was from 1916 to 1920 the consulting engineer for the Vim Motor Truck Company. He has written several published texts on mechanical drawing and in 1929 published the first edition of his "Dictionary of Technical Terms" (Brucc Publishing Company) which met with such success that with enlargement and revision, from time to time, there have been eight editions and several reprints published.

Mr. Crispin has always given much time to his hobbies. As a boy and in early adult life when he lived at Salem which is situated on the Salem River close to the Delaware River he engaged in boating, fishing, swimming, and gunning. During the past thirty years his special hobby has been his interest in historical and genealogical research and in the latter field he has become a well-known professional genealogist. In recognition of his work he has been made a Fellow of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. In addition to his researches for private clients he is the genealogist for many of the patriotic and hereditary societies in which he holds membership.

Mr. Crispin holds membership and has been active in various hereditary societies. His interest in our Society is known to us. He has just completed his term as Governor of The Swedish Colonial Society. For many years he has been an Officer in The Baronial Order of Magna Charta and in The Military Order of the Crusades. He is a member of The Welsh Society of Philadelphia, The Penn Club, The Colonial





Society of Pennsylvania, American Institute of Genealogy, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

The lineage of Mr. Crispin as recorded in "World Nobility and Peerage" 87th Volume follows:

From Captain William Crispin, Rear Admiral, R.N. (1627-1681), whose son Silas settled in Pa. 1682. His son Benjamin, (1699-1753), married Margaret Owen, (1701-1753), a descendant of Hugh Gwynn of Penarth and his wife Jane, daughter of Owen ap Hugh of Bodoen who married Sibil Griffith, daughter of Sir William Griffith, grandson of Sir William Troutbeck (1434-1459) and his wife Margaret Stanley, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley and Jane Goushill, daughter of Sir Robert Goushill and Elizabeth FitzAlan, daughter of Sir Richard FitzAlan, 10th Earl of Arundel, (of Royal Plantagenet descent) and his wife Elizabeth de Bohun also of Royal lineage from the Kings Henry I, II, III, John, and Edward of England. From Giles Penn and Joan Gilbert, parents of Admiral Sir William Penn and Rachel Penn who married Ralph Bradshaw, parents of Rebecca Bradshaw who married Captain William Crispin (1627-1681) forebears of Frederic Swing Crispin.

In 1907 Mr. Crispin married Kathryn Butler whose descent from Captain William Crispin is previously presented herein. They have two daughters: Jane and Mary Holme (Mrs. Oscar Jansson) and four grandchildren.

Mr. Crispin as First Vice-President has served the Society with distinction. Mr. Crispin as a man is gentle and forthright. He has brought to us the able qualities of an educator combined with the discerning faculties of an historian. He has contributed to us in great measure that stability and integrity which is so characteristic of members of The Society of Friends. The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania appreciates the values and services of Mr. Frederic Swing Crispin.



## The National Huguenot Society

### DIRECTORY OF OFFICERS 1955 - 1957

#### *President General*

MARGARET H. SEBREE, D.C.L.

1661 Creseent Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.

*First Vice President General*—Samuel B. Sturgis, M.D., 349 Wister Road, Wynnewood, Pa.

*Second Vice President General*—John C. Pearson, 1574 East One hundred and eighth Street, Cleveland, O.

*Third Vice President General*—Claude W. Calvin, 1549 Poppy Peak Drive, Pasadena, Calif.

*Chaplain General*—Rev. C. Leslie Glenn, D.D., St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C.

*Recording Secretary General*—Col. Thomas Roberts White, Jr., 235 East Gowen Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Corresponding Secretary General*—Mrs. Alpheus H. Riddle, 6925 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Treasurer General*—Charles T. Maedonald, 3316 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Va.

*Registrar General*—Mrs. Hugh Wallace Glover, 124 Ashman Street, Midland, Mich.

*Geneologist General*—Ross Keelye Cook, 34 Sherman Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

*Historian General*—Walter Glenn Scott, 1411 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

#### NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

*Arrangements*—Charles T. Maedonald, 3316 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Va.

*Certificates of Membership*—Mrs. Hugh Wallace Glover, 124 Ashman Street, Midland, Mich.

*Constitution and By-Laws*—Samuel B. Sturgis, M.D., 349 Wister Road, Wynnewood, Pa.

*Publications*—Mrs. Frank B. Steele, 575 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

*Extension*—Mrs. Alpheus H. Riddle, 6925 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Flag and Insignia*—Mrs. William Walton Badgley, 926 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

*Membership Records*—Miss Emma Van der Kooy, 5423 Forty-first Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

*National Huguenot Museum*—Rev. John A. F. Maynard, D.D., 111 East Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.

*Radio and Television*—Miss Freda A. Walz, 626 Fifteenth Avenue, N.E., St. Petersburg, Fla.



## PRESIDENTS OF MEMBER SOCIETIES

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA—Herbert C. Bradshaw, 2017 Wilson Street, Durham, N. C.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF TEXAS—Mrs. Grady Kirby, 2332 Timber Lane, Houston, Texas.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF FLORIDA—Miss Freda A. Walz, 636—15th Avenue, N E, St. Petersburg, Fla.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF WEST VIRGINIA—Ed. L. Manigault, 1409 Peacock Lane, Fairmont, W. Va.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY—Dr. William Y. Pryor, 14 Overall Road, Verona, N. J.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA—Wyclif Taylor, 3864 Ridge Road, Riverside, Calif.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF INDIANA—Mrs. Jerome Powers, 51 S. 18th Street, Richmond, Ind.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN (Also President of State Officers Club)—Mrs. Sidney C. Probert, 4250 Kensington Road, Detroit, Mich.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS—Norman Barnes, 111 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF NEBRASKA—Mrs. Albert J. Rasinussen, 81st Street and Woolworth Avenue, Omaha 14, Neb.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF OHIO—Mrs. Donald G. Cackler, 625 Roslyn Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Absalom Waller, 2136 Wyoming Avenue, N E, Washington, D. C.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON (ready to be admitted)—Mrs. George W. Sauers, 15 N. Roosevelt Avenue, Walla Walla, Wash.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Col. Thomas Roberts White, Jr., 235 E. Gowen Avenue, Philadelphia 19, Pa.





## PENNSYLVANIA REPORT TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

April 21, 1956

The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania presents its greetings to the members of this Twentieth Annual Congress of The National Huguenot Society and submits this report for record.

Since the fiscal year of the National Society begins on April 1st and terminates on the ensuing March 31st this report will adhere strictly to that prescribed period.

The Society has enjoyed a prosperous year and all assemblies and meetings of Council have been held with fine attendance. The Annual Assembly was held on 28 May 1955 at the Valley Forge Military Academy with over two hundred fifty members and guests for luncheon. Dr. Roy F. Nichols, Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania delivered a scholarly address entitled "The Huguenot Contribution to American Democracy." The Autumn Assembly was held in the American Swedish Museum in Philadelphia on 6 November 1955 and Judge Keller A. Gilbert delivered the address which was followed by tea.

During this period our membership rolls have grown rapidly: ninety-eight new members have been elected to membership; several reinstated; and ten junior members have been enrolled. Losses through death and resignations have been comparatively low. Our membership on 24 March 1956 was eight hundred ninety-seven members and approximately one hundred sixty junior members.

Our publications have been pursued with diligence and Vol. XXVII containing one hundred seventy-two pages was distributed. This volume contained sixty-four pages of genealogical data. Copies were forwarded to all Officers of the National Society and to Presidents of Member Societies.

Our finances are sound. Our permanent fund continues to increase. Two new flags have been added to our Stand of Colors. A special emblem of office for the President was designed by J. E. Caldwell for the Society and has been purchased. A bronze marker to be unveiled on May 12 in the First Reformed Church of Reading is being cast. An essay contest amongst High School students on the Huguenots of the Oley Valley has been sponsored. Many entrants have forwarded manuscripts and three prizes to the winners will be presented at our Annual Assembly. A system of exchanges of publications is being perfected with various historical societies.

The Society suffered great losses by death amongst its Officers: — Mrs. John Edgar Hires, Past Vice President; Reverend Franklin Kuntz, D.D., Past President; and Walter S. Ludwig, Councilor.

Pennsylvania is endowed with Huguenot spirit; it is striving to disseminate Huguenot knowledge; it is interested in all things Huguenot; and it pledges its sustaining support to the great National Society to accomplish its aims which are our common heritage.

SAMUEL B. STURGIS



Part II

When A Deed Is Done

For Freedom

Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., S.T.D.

Huguenot Source of William Penn's

Ideal of Religious Tolerance

Samuel Booth Sturgis, M.D.



## "WHEN A DEED IS DONE FOR FREEDOM"

by

CHARLES E. SCHAEFFER, D.D., S.T.D.

*Address delivered at Annual Assembly of The Huguenot Society of  
Pennsylvania in the First Evangelical and Reformed Church,  
Reading, Pa., on Saturday, May 12, 1956*

A little more than a century ago, in commemoration of the notable achievements of the Pilgrim Fathers, New England's poet laureate, James Russell Lowell, penned these classic and immortal lines:

"When a deed is done for Freedom,  
Through the broad earth's aching breast  
Runs a thrill of Joy prophetic, trembling  
on from East to West  
And the slave where'er he cowers,  
feels the soul within him climb."

We are here assembled this morning in this old and historic sanctuary to recount the noble deeds "done for Freedom" by our ancestors of Huguenot faith, and to warm our spirits at those ancient fires which they kindled and kept aglow by their devotion to their religious beliefs. Whenever the leaders of the Hebrew people sought to inspire their followers with fresh courage and loyalty they always pointed them back to the rock from which they were hewn and the pit from which they were digged.

"Remember the days of old, the years of many generations;

Ask your fathers, they will tell you, your elders will show you."  
The present is always the offspring of the past. Today is conceived in the matrix of yesterday.

"Faith of our fathers, Holy faith, we will be true to thee till death."

Unfortunately, we have no bard, who, in equal strain with New England's poet, has sung the epic of that noble band of Pilgrims whom we choose to call the Huguenots. But they are no less worth to be thus immortalized, than were those who came over on the Mayflower. In fact, there is a striking parallelism between the English and the French Pilgrim Fathers. Before coming to America, both lived side by side at Leyden, that asylum for persecuted Protestants. Both were nursed and nurtured by the same mother, drank waters from the same rock, and sailed forth on the same wintry sea in quest of the same treasure trove of freedom. One of these two groups came in the Mayflower and landed at Plymouth Rock, the other, 3 1/2 years later, came in the New Netherland and landed at the mouth of the Hudson River. They were just about equal in size and both laid the foundations of our political, social, cultural and religious institutions in this New World. If the Pilgrim Fathers were the first settlers in New England, the Huguenots were the real founders of New York City, and were among the first permanent settlers in the Middle States.





The early annals of our nation's history seem to give preference to the English colonies, but this is accounted for largely by the accident of language, for in New England, they spoke the language in which they were born, while in the Middle States they had to sacrifice their native tongue, which always entails some depreciation, if not total eclipse. They made history, but they had no great historian to write, and no great poet to sing their praises.

The story of the Huguenots, naturally, falls into two major segments. The scene for the one is laid in the old world, mainly in France, and other lands on the Continent of Europe — while that of the other forms a part of our American history.

The Protestant Reformation, which was inaugurated in 1517, may be regarded as the starting point of a movement which rocked the continent of Europe, and had its repercussions in the whole civilized world. But the Reformation was by no means a localized episode, either in space or in time. It had long been in coming; there were Reformers before the Reformation, and it leaped across national and social boundaries. There are those who think of the Reformation principally as a Germanic movement, forgetful of the fact, that there was no country in Europe where the "thrill of joy prophetic did not run from East to West."

The Reformation in France may not be as well known as in Germany or Switzerland, but there it had a much harder struggle than elsewhere. There the fires of persecution burnt more fiercely. There the price of liberty had to be purchased at far greater cost. There are several reasons for this. One lies in the temperament of the people themselves. The French are more excitable, more emotional, more impulsive. The Germans are more stolid, more heavy, more slow in their reflexes, not easily moved. But the real reason lies much deeper. In France, the movement came to grips with the upper, the ruling, the more intellectual class. Consequently, the movement became involved in politics, in feuds of powerful families. In Germany the ruling houses were in due time, won over to it, while in France not only the Catholic, but also the State authorities were arrayed against it. This inevitably led to bitter persecution. Great numbers of people who were bold enough to express their views contrary to the doctrines of the Roman Church, were burnt alive, hanged, beheaded, or cast into prison. Calvin, himself, who was the molding spirit of Protestantism in France, had to flee from Paris and found refuge at Geneva. But in spite of all opposition, the Huguenots increased in number. "They were" as Lowell writes of the Pilgrims, "men of present valor, stalwart old iconoclasts, unconvinced by axe or gibbet that all virtue was the Past's." The most shocking of all these atrocities was the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day in August 1572. It lasted for several weeks, with more than 70,000 slain. Then, on April 13, 1598, came the Edict of Nantes, granting liberty of conscience, the right of private worship, the privilege to hold office, and other privileges. Now for more than half a century the Huguenots enjoyed a limited freedom, but at the end of





that period, the old demon came back seven times worse than before, and persecution broke out anew.

On October 17, 1685, Louis IV signed the revocation of the Toleration Act whereby all Huguenot Churches were to be demolished, all religious meetings forbidden, all Protestant Schools closed and all ministers of the Reformed Church were to leave the country within a fortnight. It was then that thousands of Huguenots fled the country and sought refuge in other lands. Those less fortunate suffered beyond all description, the Church in France thus became the Church of the Desert, or the Church under the Cross.

The refugees from France were among the best, the most useful citizens, skilled in arts and trades, and thus by their leaving, they impoverished the economic life of France, while at the same time they enriched the industrial conditions in the countries to which they had fled.

The economic revolution occasioned by this Huguenot migration is not always recognized by historians to the degree which it deserves. In a real sense they were the economic creators of Europe. They brought the science and arts of metallurgy to Sweden, they contributed to the industrial supremacy of England, and the commercial greatness of Holland. But what they brought with them in their hearts was of far greater significance. It was a spirit, a passion, an impulse — something that belongs to the imponderables, that was their supreme gift. They sided with truth, "stood serene, and down the future saw the golden beam incline to the side of perfect justice, mastered by their faith divine." In other words, their watchword was *freedom*.

But freedom, like Joseph's coat of many colors, takes on a variety of aspects. There is first *physical freedom*, where a body can move in space without obstacles in the way; there is *political freedom*, such as the Colonies sought when they declared their independence from British rule; there is *economic freedom*, which has primary reference to freedom from want, from oppression, from industrial conditions which militate against the development of one's true personality, the right to work, to fair pay, to adequate comforts for body and soul; then there is *academic* or *intellectual freedom*. This lifts us into the realm of the mind, and the reasoning faculties, and involves freedom of inquiry, of research, and of speech.

In this ascending scale of freedoms we observe the gradual emergence of those higher qualities which give meaning and motivation to life. And this brings us to the crowning feature, viz: *religious freedom*. This is the deepest of all because the religious instinct in man is the deepest impulse in the human breast. It involves the conscience, the moral nature, the inalienable rights of the individual. These rights have not been conferred by the command or caprice of any earthly potentate; they are inherent, belonging to the very constitution created in the image of God. Thus, in every thrust, or plunge, for liberty, the religious aspect was a dominant factor. This was true in the first great episode in history



known as the Exodus — the deliverance of Israel out of the house of Bondage in Egypt.

Sociologists seek the motivation for the uprising of the Hebrew slaves in the social and economic oppression at the hands of a selfish and cruel Pharaoh, but the real cry for freedom on their part was that they might go out and worship God according to their custom. So, through all the generations of men, the quest for Liberty has been religiously motivated. We are not surprised then that the Pilgrims launched their Mayflower and the Walloons, or Huguenots, their New Amsterdam, and came to these western shores in search of religious liberty.

We shall now, for a few moments, follow the Huguenot migration. A large contingent came to South Carolina, both before and after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. There, in Charleston, they established their first church in 1681, and are credited as being the founders of that city. "The largest single colony ever landed in America" came to Virginia in 1699, and located near Richmond on the south side of the James River. Still others migrated into North Carolina, and likewise, into several of the New England colonies. But, by far the largest number, at different intervals, came to Pennsylvania, where they found refuge, and struck deep roots in American soil.

Historians generally agree that there were two main streams of pioneers into Eastern Pennsylvania during the colonial period. One came through the port in Philadelphia and found its way into the fertile region of the Oley Valley, covering such counties as Montgomery, Berks, and Lehigh. The other group first came to New York at Schoharie, and then came by boat down the Susquehanna River to a point where the Swatara flows into it, which little stream they followed almost to its source and occupied the so-called Tulpehocken region. In both of these groups there was a large element of Huguenot blood, as their original names indicate, and these men soon became social, political and religious leaders in their respective communities. It will be observed how strategically the principal metropolis, Reading, was located. It was bounded by the east and the west by these "stalwart old iconoclasts," these men of faith and valor, who gave tone and character to the new lands they occupied. Here, out of the forests' *primaevæ* trees, and the rocks, from the limestone soil, they built their houses, erected their churches, and by undaunted faith, reared their families, and bequeathed a legacy to which all future generations are indebted.

In the basin which lies between the Delaware and the Susquehanna Rivers we find the spawning ground of a number of religious faiths in this western world. Here the Lutheran and the Reformed Churches took their rise. Here was the cradle of the Moravians, the Mennonites, the Schwenkfelders. Here, Jacob Albright, the founder of the Albright Brethren, later called the Evangelical Association, was born. Here, Universalism had its first seat in America; here the first Indians were baptized and received into the Christian faith. From here, as from a new Antioch, our





first missionaries went forth into the regions beyond. Here, the first Girls' School in America was founded. Here, the first experiment in ecumenicity was launched and, although it was a failure, it was the harbinger of a movement that has captured the imagination of the world. From the bosom of our Churches have come hundreds of ministers, missionaries, religious leaders, educators, and a long line of distinguished laymen, including physicians, lawyers, statesmen, governors, captains of industry, men and women of distinction, who were honored in their generations and were the glory of their times. Here was the birthplace of Daniel Boone; here was the early home of the ancestors of Abraham Lincoln; and of the Simpsons, the maternal ancestors of General Ulysses S. Grant. No other community of like size from Maine to Texas has produced during the same time, an equal number of persons of distinction and influence in American affairs.

Time would fail to call the roll of those early pioneers from whose loins sprang this long line of celebrities. But there are a few household names that are enshrined in our annals — men of Huguenot blood — who deserve a place in the niche of our memories. In the Oley Valley, there is the Bertolet family — a family of the nobility, whose original pioneer to America was Peter Bertolet, who signed the petition for the erection of Oley township; Jean Bertolet, who built one of the first stone houses in the Valley, and who brought into the same region, George DeBenneville, the founder of Universalism in America, who taught and also practiced medicine — one of the first doctors in the area. This Dr. George DeBenneville, an orphan fostered by Queen Anne, versed in Theology and Medicine, a druggist and a practitioner, lived to be 90 years of age and left an offspring of seven children.

The LeVan family. The refugee, Daniel LeVan and his four sons, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Daniel, came to America in 1715. Isaac was a man of distinction and wealth, and one of the founders of the historic First Reformed Church in Reading, where we are meeting today. His brother, Jacob, was the ancestor of Dr. J. Nathan LeVan, for many years a member of the Huguenot Society — serving as its President and Chaplain.

The Boyer family, after whom the town of Boyertown is named.

The DeLong family, from whom a long line of distinguished men and women has come.

The DeTurk family, the Hillegasses, which family furnished the *first* Treasurer of the United States.

The Kuntzes — who gave us one of the Presidents of our Society, Dr. Franklin Kuntz — and who died just a few months ago.

In the contingency that occupied the Tulpehocken region was the Zeller family, of whom John distinguished himself by leading the advance of the Huguenots up the Hudson River, and then later, during the dead of winter, brought a party of 33 men and women down the Susquehanna, and to the Tulpehocken area.





This list of Huguenot pioneers could be, and probably should, be greatly extended. Mrs. L. Gertrude Fryburg, Mrs. John Edgar Hires and Dr. Stapleton have compiled for us a long list of Pioneers, and there the names of these Pioneers are recorded for our information and for the future historian.

We honor ourselves today by honoring our ancestors.

Goethe, in his fascinating and far-famed "Faust" makes one of his characters say:

" 'Tis delightful to transport  
One-self into the spirit of the past  
To see in times before us how wise men thought  
And what a glorious height we have achieved at last."

Isn't it strange that princes and kings,  
And clowns that caper in sawdust rings,  
And common folk like you and me,  
Are builders for eternity?  
To each is given a bag of tools;  
A shapeless mass, and a book of rules;  
And each must make, ere like is flown,  
A stumbling-block or a stepping-stone.



## HUGUENOT SOURCE OF WILLIAM PENN'S IDEAL OF RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE °

Pennsylvania welcomed the persecuted who came from many lands. With the Pennsylvania German migration there was a submerged element of Huguenots. It is not well known that the larger part of the Huguenot emigration fled to Germany where many remained for one or two generations but when the dragoons of Louis XIV ravaged their new homes many emigrated to Pennsylvania. Descendants of these immigrants form the backbone of The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania.

The object of this paper is to show a larger, a more significant Huguenot influence upon Pennsylvania than that of its Huguenot immigration — an influence which goes deeper into the structure of our liberties. The Huguenots were among the first fighters for religious freedom. William Penn was the first man to experiment with a practical measure of religious tolerance, and religious tolerance in the New World is primarily associated with Penn. Philadelphia was the only great city in the world to be founded on religious tolerance. I hope to show that Penn's specific form of religious tolerance which adorned our Commonwealth took a measure of inspiration from Huguenot sources: that Penn might have received fundamental knowledge of tolerance from a French Protestant thinker in a Huguenot university where he, of his own will, studied for almost two years.

In the person of William Penn opportunity was given to establish a new kind of state where religious freedom was combined with strict personal ethics. More than men and immigrants, Penn's memorable achievement was the founding and fashioning of the first Commonwealth where western man found a large measure of religious freedom.

Penn was born in an age sensitive to religious matters. He grew up to understand the problems of the human spirit. He was a complex and a very human individual. By his faithfulness to his religious convictions he set human society and government forward in important respects. He was a new kind of man of the world and later a new kind of Quaker. The like personality with a like opportunity has never been seen before or since.

He studied at the Huguenot University at Saumur, France, for almost two years, between the ages of eighteen and twenty years. Before this important area is considered, his previous preparations must be examined critically.

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This paper was given originally as the address at the eighty-first annual meeting of The Penn Club at the Union League of Philadelphia, January 12, 1956.



Penn was born in 1644. Knowledge of the first fifteen years of his life is scant. He attended the Chigwell Grammar School where the local influence was rather puritanical. During the next four years at Macroom in Ireland, his education was entrusted to tutors and can be defined as modest but solid. At the tender age of thirteen years he had experienced the "in-breaking spirit" which later seemed significant since it revealed a sensitivity to spiritual influence. When he matriculated at the age of sixteen years in Christ Church, Oxford, as a Gentleman Commoner he was indeed a youth of "excellent genius"; alive to the currents of the time; and alert to the searing religious issues of the age.

His entrance at Oxford coincided with the active period of the Restoration when the Puritans had been driven out and the Anglicans had returned to power. This was a great period of religious unrest. Religion or theology in one form or another was, next to the bare necessities of life and often before these, the chief preoccupation of men, women, and children of every class and distinction. Religion was critical and all-compelling. The varieties of religious expression or profession were probably more numerous than in any other time or land. England had been stunned for twenty years with religious polemics. In England, government was a brand of religion, the ruling powers had striven to compel all Englishmen to accept uniformity of faith, worship, and ecclesiastical government.

At Oxford Penn was disgusted by the empty shows or formalities which masqueraded as the religion of Christ. He had been brought up a Churchman, yet even in his early boyhood the rift between Anglican and non-conformist was unquestionably apparent to him. He became involved in a student demonstration against chapel attendance and was "sent down."

At Oxford Penn was wrestling with his perplexities and he wrote "My soul wandered for rest." Later in his disillusionment he referred to Oxford as "Hellish darkness and debauchery" which his soul abhorred. However Oxford exerted a great influence on his life. Here Penn proved his love of religious freedom. Here Penn made lasting friendships with Dr. Owen, a non-conformist preacher and a life-long champion of religious liberty, and with John Locke, one of the most learned and broad-minded non-conformist preachers of England. Here Penn perfected himself in Latin and Greek. One biographer described Penn upon leaving Oxford as "learned without vanity and apt without forwardness."

Being "sent down" was his first major crisis. His father was bitter and handled the sensitive youth roughly. Expelled from university and home — these were his darkest hours. During these trials he was comforted by letters from Dr. Owen.

Soon Admiral Penn relented and decided on that expedient which many fathers had adopted. He sent his lively, rebellious son for the acquisition of graces, on a grand tour of the Continent where he would





be removed from the temptations of non-conformity and where he could resume his interrupted studies.

In the first week of July 1662 Penn set out for France and went first to Paris. He soon grew tired of life in the gay capital and of his own will proceeded to Saumur, France to continue his education.

Let us examine Penn's goal, Saumur. The pride of the city was its Huguenot University, founded in 1600, which had become the ornament of the Huguenot party. Its founder and patron for its first thirty-two years had been Duplessis Mornay often called "The Huguenot Pope of the Protestants." Here the students experienced no assaults from outside the walls upon their virtue or from within the walls upon their orthodoxy. Here no distinction was made between Roman Catholic and Protestant students, and the very names of High Church and Low Church, Independent, and Presbyterian were matters of academic interest. Here Penn found complete absence of sectarian jealousies and of religious quarrels. Here undistracted by persecution or by proselytizing, students and professors devoted themselves to the study of past times and to the preparation for future usefulness. This University flourished until the fatal year of 1685 when it was suppressed by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

In Penn's time the pride of Saumur was Moïse Amyraut who had followed Mornay. Brailsford in her biography of Penn devoted a short chapter to this teacher of Penn captioned "The Moses of the Protestants." Amyraut was the Professor of Theology from 1633 until his death in 1664. Amyraut, a friend to both parties, had intimates in both communions and accomplished more than any other divine of his century to promote an understanding between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Penn took his seat in the classrooms of Saumur at the height of Amyraut's power and remained almost two years until Amyraut's death.

Amyraut had studied with that mild Scot, John Cameron, who was an influential opponent of certain aspects of Calvinism.

Like Dr. Owen of Oxford, Amyraut's chief study had been the ideal of religious liberty, for which the Huguenots had been striving for many decades. Amyraut's teaching was revolutionary and was directed against the one obstacle which stood in the way of tolerance: predestination. He took a stand upon a wider view of moral liberty than that held by the orthodox Protestants of his century. Amyraut's main theological teaching, formulated as was custom in propositional form, was, that God predestines all men to happiness on the condition of their having faith. This challenged Calvinistic determinism. Amyraut formulated his views in a doctrine called "Hypothetical Universalism" or the idea of the "Universality of Grace." This postulated a freedom for all who believed, a freedom dependent on faith, which inherently bestowed a relative freedom of the will. In specific theological terms, Amyraut believed in a conditional predestination: saying that Christ died sufficiently for all men, and efficaciously for some. This means that all men, not only the elect, have divine



grace, and that tolerance is religiously feasible. This was a different tolerance from that of the deists and free-thinkers who had been working out their ideas in England. This teaching may have been the inspiration why all men who believed in an Almighty Being were given the right to vote in the Holy Experiment.

While the ideal of religious liberty was Amyraut's chief study and his most valuable contribution to the life of his time there were many less vital points in his doctrines, which found an echo in Penn's life and work.

Amyraut anticipated the doctrine of the "Inner Light." He accepted the two levels of grace which revealed the grace which is man's by nature and the light of grace, the special revelation in Christ, which had been given him by the sixteenth century theologians. The doctrine of the Inner Light had been quietly permeating man's thoughts on the Continent at a period, when exile and the stake were accompaniments of Christ's kingdom here on earth. Amyraut raised it to the level of a working creed to undermine the foundations of Calvinism. It was left to George Fox to accept it as the cardinal, if not the only indispensable article in his theology.

From Amyraut Penn learned pacifism.

Amyraut had written:

"There is so great an antipathy between war and the love of Christ that . . . they would be absolutely incompatible."

The Huguenot professor further had taught:

"A minister should be free from ostentation; he should enter the pulpit in a hat and black robe, or in a surplice and mortar-board; he must not distract the attention of his congregation with embroideries and draperies and rings of flashing diamonds. Neither must he so give himself to eloquence as to be taken by the young people of his flock for the pattern of correct speech and the emporium of elegant thoughts; the rivalry existing between ministers is greatly to be deprecated.

"The sabbath must not be made a burden through its many services. It was given to be a day of rest, and he who spends some portion of it in healthful recreation, such as walking in the country, is fulfilling God's purposes."

Amyraut like Penn had a love of languages and a passion for quotations — a weakness which Penn had inherited from his father. This was a style much affected by Penn in his early writings.

Penn's life at Saumur is the least known chapter in his life. This is an unploughed field — an uncharted area.

Comfort wrote:

"Miss Brailsford has gone farther than anyone else in seeking to fill in the gap in our knowledge of what must have been two very formative years."



To obtain a proper viewpoint of the value of Saumur to Penn it is vital to consider the opinions of various biographers of Penn.

Professor Hull wrote:

"It would seem at first sight that it was a dangerous experiment for Sir William Penn to send his son from England to escape non-conformist Puritanism and place him in the very center of French Puritanism. . . But he probably considered that in France there were only Protestants and Catholics, and that in the absence of a great cloud of Puritan sectarians, his son would develop only a rational Protestantism consistent with the urbane and seemly manners for which the French were famous.

"Penn spent nearly two years of intense study which must have far more than made up for the lost two years on the banks of the Isis. Saumur was the center of Huguenot learning. When Penn went there, it was during the palmy days of Huguenotism and the Seminary was presided over by one of the most eminent Protestant divines, Moïse Amyraut at the height of his power and career. He championed a modified form of Calvinism, insisting on freedom of the will and a predestination qualified by universal grace.

"Penn's biographers have differed as to the influence on him of this course in Calvinism, the Quaker writers suggesting that it helped him to react strongly . . . , against the whole Calvinistic system; but the non-Quakers believing that such a modified system of Calvinism acted as a bridge over into a saner theology than that of Fox and Barelay.

"Whatever may have been the case with theology, Amyraut's influence upon Penn may have been strong in other particulars, including use of literary citations in his writings, a passionate devotion to religious liberty and international peace, the doctrine of the Light Within, and a solution of the Seventeenth Century's religious problems by means of 'Comprehension.' Even Richelieu dallied with this idea as a means of settling the dispute between French Catholics and Protestants; while Penn in later years gave consideration to it as a means of uniting at least all Protestants into a single church."

Comfort wrote:

"It seems likely that Penn made only a brief stay in Paris, despite the seductive charm of the gay capitol of Europe. Instead, he took a step which must be noted as one that proved important in equipping him with the learning he should soon require. He went to Saumur in the gentle Loire valley, where was located even in this Catholic land the most important center of Protestant theology in France. For years the glory of this seminary had been Moïse Amyraut, whose fame attracted numerous foreigners to his instruction. This theologian was a Protestant, but not of the narrowest Calvinist stripe. His reli-







gion was of a broad, tolerant type, which ruled out the rigors of predestination and limited grace.

"It must have been here that the future Quaker steeped himself in the Church Fathers and in those masters of theological dogma whose writings served him so frequently in his later polemics. . . Penn followed Amyraut in his habit of abundant quotation of authorities and also in his interest in peace and religious toleration." Mabel Brailsford summarized as follows:

"It is tempting, and it may be, a dangerous exercise to trace the influence of Amyraut's theology upon his famous pupil's ideas and doctrine. William Penn was too great a man to borrow his principles from his teacher however eminent.

"Yet as his intercourse with Dr. Owen had coloured his life at Oxford, so there can be no doubt that Amyraut deepened his convictions on many vital points, and helped him to define the ideals which had already begun, perhaps unconsciously, to actuate his conduct."

These quotations of the Quaker biographers Hull and Comfort cover practically all that was written by them on this wide field. The non-Quaker Brailsford devoted a short chapter to this period of Penn's life.

Penn left Saumur on January 8, 1664, directly on the death of Amyraut. He left France and continued his tour in Switzerland and Italy. In Italy Penn possibly met Algernon Sidney who unquestionably made a deep impression on Penn's mind and in his ideals of civil and political liberty. After two months in Switzerland and Italy he was called home by his father.

Penn returned in 1664 a changed man to a changed England. London had been given over to gaiety seeking compensation for ten years lost under the sombre Commonwealth. Between 1661 and 1665 legislation had been enacted which made the Established Church narrowly Anglican and which ended all semblance of toleration. In 1662 the new Act of Uniformity had been passed. In 1665 came the plague followed in 1666 by the great fire of London and in 1665-1667 another Dutch naval war.

Meanwhile France was still basking in the light of the tolerance of the Edict of Nantes, as yet unrevoked.

Penn following his return studied law at Lincoln Inn and performed naval and military service. In 1667 at the age of twenty-three years while listening to a sermon of Thomas Loe he experienced his "Convincement" and formally accepted Quakerism.

This paper, in no way pretends to enter the broad field of Quakerism, but it must not be assumed that the doctrines and testimonies of the Quakers, in which they differed from many other bodies, were peculiar to themselves or were originated by them. Though scarcely one of their doctrines was absolutely new yet the combination of so many radical tenets produced a remarkable factor in the religious economy of Christendom.



The preaching of George Fox seemed to fall on prepared hearts. The air was pregnant with its spirit and there needed but one thoroughly honest and courageous man, full of the Holy Spirit and of Faith to cause it to crystallize. Had not George Fox been this man another certainly would have appeared. All of the doctrines of Quakerism were in outline published by its majestic founder George Fox.

We are chiefly concerned with Penn's ideal of religious tolerance. At Oxford he showed a love for religious liberty but this was not the particular brand of tolerance which he later embodied in his Frame of Government. The Quakers recognize the fact that his religious tolerance existed at the age of twenty-three years or when he became a Quaker. Hull suggested that Amyraut's six-volume work, *Morale Chrétienne*, which has been called "One of the most important monuments of Protestant literature of the Seventeenth Century," published at Saumur between 1652-1660, was the first systematic treatise of ethics based on an historic plan and it must have inspired Penn's "No Cross, No Crown." Amyraut sought to portray a natural morality — a morality founded on the human conscience. In this book can be found a truer presentation of the doctrine of the Inner Light than that which Penn could have obtained from Dr. Owen. There are things in Penn and later Quakerism which were not in Fox or the primitive Quakers.

In Penn's England there were many champions of religious liberty and tolerance. Penn formulated his own ideals on the subject and did not follow directly any of the other leaders.

George Fox was an apostle of tolerance. Fox argued for the freedom to believe the truth and the right which he and his group of tender conscience believed they had. For Fox the Gospel of Love was the basis of tolerance, a love which was for him the fulfillment of his mysticism and Christ-imitation. Fox's argument was that no one should have power over another's faith because Christ is the author of all faith. Fox the firebrand, the seer, the prophet of Quakerism, with child-like heart, immovable and majestic in his faith, held all other religious ways wrong and said that "false teachers always laid burdens upon the people and the servants of Christ are free men." Fox saw that love was a this-world ethic but he also separated the children of light and the children of darkness. Fox was seeking to gain tolerance for his sect which he believed to be the fortunate remnant, endowed with more grace than the others. Fox fought for his own liberty. He had small social concern. He was not interested in governments or social matters — only the purity of the Gospel and its belief. Rufus Jones has well named Fox a Major Prophet. The man who has seen and touched, who has had his tongue burned with fire, says: "Thus speaks the Lord."

Penn saw to be logical and Christian that truth and the Inner Light were in others too. For Penn tolerance was a matter of nature, not of revelation: it came from reason and the natural light instead of from the





Gospel of Love. Where Fox spiritualized, Penn rationalized. Fox was a prophet, Penn was not a prophet but the half-worldly author of a new experiment in holy living. Fox rejected the world in which Penn lived, Penn allowed natural values to creep in, covering his feeling for the world with a warm and tender glow of religion. In addition to the purity of the Gospel, Penn was interested in social concerns and government. Penn strove for church unity based on toleration. He resisted Calvinistic "Justification by Faith." He abhorred destroying those who differed with him. Penn was more than a fighter for Quaker liberty. Unlike all other Quakers of his day he busied himself with politics although his only business with politics was in the interest of religious tolerance. His religion can scarcely be expressed in other terms than those of daily conduct.

The German scholar, Johannes Kuhn, in his grand study of the problem of tolerance suggested that Penn could not and did not follow the Quaker arguments for tolerance. Penn sought to persuade non-Quakers to tolerate Quakers.

The question naturally arises: How did these more worldly elements enter Penn's Quakerism? Could the answer be: From Amyraut's teachings of freedom of the will and the universality of grace?

The heart of the matter is Penn's honesty with regard to the problem of religious liberty, recognizing there is such a thing as false freedom. The kind of freedom which says: "What have you to do with me? Leave me to my freedom and to myself," is false. Here Penn departed from subjective freedom. Penn knew the danger of spiritual pride — the religious self-elevation which says that we are the elect, or that we have the light which no others possess.

The matter is rather simple. The persecuted sect or religious group seeking to spread its own beliefs fights for its own freedom. It is comparatively easy to say that we have the light and to demand tolerance for ourselves. It is easier to fight for your own freedom and harder to fight for the freedom of others. But this is not the test of tolerance. The real test is: Do we fight for and give freedom to others? This Penn did. And this was not in Calvin or in Fox, but it was present in Sebastian Castellio, in Ulrich Zwingli, and in Moïse Amyraut.

Fox's argument was: You persecute us because we have the light. If you have the light, you would not persecute us. Penn's argument was: You dare not persecute anyone because all have the light. The difference is Amyraut's teaching that all who believe are predestined to happiness.

Penn wrote:

"If I have God's gift in me, should I not be left to act according as I am free and persuaded in my own mind in the things that relate to God?"

Penn further wrote in 1670 in "Great Case of Liberty of Conscience":

"What serves the divine principle in the universality of mankind. if mankind be restricted by the prescription of some individuals?"





Penn trusted people and knew that unjust laws were powerless weapons against an upright people. Persecution is a useless tool for governments. Why? Because of the universality of divine principle in all men.

Moïse Amyraut had taught that God predestined man to happiness on the condition that all men had faith. Penn's opening words in the Frame of Government for Pennsylvania echo this Huguenot teacher's ideas.

Penn wrote:

"When the great and wise God made the world, of all his creatures it pleased him to choose man his deputy to rule it: and to fit him for so great a charge and trust he did not qualify him with skill and power, but with integrity to use them justly. This native goodness was equally his honour and his happiness: and, whilst he stood here, all went well; there was no need of coercive or compulsive means, the precept of divine love and truth in his bosom was the guide and keeper of his innocency . . ."

This is a direct reflection of Amyraut, inasmuch as Penn was speaking, not only of man in his state of innocency, but also of man before he had redeeming grace.

Penn brought much learning to Quakerism. Following Amyraut's teaching he gave freedom to all who believed and later translated this into the franchise to all citizens in his Commonwealth who believed in an Almighty God.

Sharpless wrote:

"Government was a brand of religion, the Bible was the standard, and each man's interpretation of the Bible to him was sacred. So said the zealous religionist of the day. So said some of the Friends themselves. Did we not come over here to create a Quaker preserve whence all error should be excluded and a truly righteous commonwealth established? Why should we on equal terms admit all others to citizenship with ourselves who have won a little corner of wilderness where we can work out our destiny in our own way?"

A specifically Pennsylvania form of religious tolerance passed over to the new nation, a freedom which came from Penn and which is now the capstone of our hierarchy of liberties. The new nation found its ideas of tolerance not in the Puritan dogmatism of Massachusetts; not in a mercantile adventure like New York; not in the aristocratic culture of a private preserve of the Anglican church like Virginia; not in the feudal patrician state planned by Locke in the Carolinas; but in the civil and religious liberty of Pennsylvania established by the Great Quaker.

Comfort wrote:

"The coincidences in Penn's life have been frequently remarked. They serve to create that dramatic effect which makes it so interesting: to be at Oxford during a time of religious turmoil was one coincidence; to be present at Saumur during the very last year of the great Amyraut's life was another; to encounter Thomas Loe at a favorable



moment was one; and now we must note another. It was precisely at the time of Penn's "Convincement" that George Fox, released from long imprisonment . . . was establishing Monthly Meetings."

Genetic dependence of one thinker on another is difficult to chart and harder to trace: yet no one can deny that students often reflect the views of their teachers.

In conclusion:

Is it not feasible to suggest that the great Amyraut who taught the doctrine of the Inner Light, the universality of grace, the abhorrence of war and the hypocrisy of religion with its worldliness and hollowness had a great influence on Penn at this formative period and planted fertile seeds which grew and gave direction to Penn in his preparation for his acceptance of Quakerism?

Further:

Could there not have been a continuing revelation and inspiration from the great Huguenot Professor's teachings of: Freedom of the will and a predestination qualified by universal grace?

Finally:

To quote some famous words:

"All men are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights, among which is the pursuit of happiness . . ."

William Penn's share in and fulfillment of this great drama of the human spirit are clear.



Part III

Huguenot Pioneers  
From the Manuscript by  
Mrs. L. Gertrude Fryburg





## Huguenot Pioneers of Pennsylvania

### ACHEY FAMILY

(DeAchey, Augey, etc.)

The Achey (Augey) family of America emanates from the nobility of Normandy and the name occurs in many honorable connections in French history. A knight of this name accompanied William the Conqueror in his expedition to England (A.D. 1066), while the noted Admiral, the Count DeAchey (1717-1775), shed lustre on the family name in more recent years.

(Memorials of the Huguenots in America, by Stapleton, p. 120; DeMaigney's French Heraldry, p. 24,344.)

The immediate antecedents of the American branch is enshrouded in the gloom that followed the Reformation period, during which a Huguenot father suffered death for conscience sake. The widow with her children and a brother effected their escape to Switzerland, from whence the sons removed to the Palatinate. Upon the mother's death the sons came to Pennsylvania in 1752. They were JOHN LUDWIG, JOHN JACOB, and HERMAN. Soon after their arrival we find the brothers in the Tulpehocken region. John Ludwig Achey acquired a considerable estate near Lingelstown, where he died in 1792. His son Henry, born 1759, was married to Elizabeth Shuey, also a Huguenot. The emigrant was proud of his noble ancestry and had his coaches and furniture decorated with the Achey coat of arms.

(DeMaigney's French Heraldry, p. 24, 344; Memorial of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 120, 121.)

HERMAN ACHEY, who came to Pennsylvania in 1752 with his widowed mother and brothers, was born in 1724. He married in 1759 or 1760 and died in 1815. His wife was ANNA MARIA ———. In his will, on file in Norristown, Pennsylvania, the following children are mentioned:

1. Ludwig, b. 1763.
2. Jacob, b. 1767.
3. John, b. 1771.
4. Valentine, b. 1778.

(Montgomery Co., Pa., Will Book No. 4, p. 123.)

### ALBERTSE — TERHUNE

ALBERT ALBERTSEN (originally written Albertse) was the immigrant Huguenot ancestor of the Terhunes of New Amsterdam and principally of Flatlands, Long Island and Bergen County, New Jersey. He came probably from Hunen (Huynen) in Holland, where, no doubt, his parents had taken refuge. The first record we have of him in New Amsterdam is February 16, 1654.

In 1675 his property on Flatlands was assessed for L58 sterling. His name and that of his wife GEERTJE, appear on the records of the Dutch Reformed Church at Flatlands as members. About this time he, with other residents of Flatlands, joined in the purchase of the Aquackanock (Passaic) patent of five thousand acres of land on the Passaic



River in Bergen County, New Jersey, which purchase was the beginning of this settlement that resulted in the town of Hackensack.

The family, after settling in Polifly (afterward known as Hasbrouch Heights), took the name off Terhune, possibly from the name of Hunen or Huynen in Holland, making it Albert Albertse from Hunen or Terhune. Albert Albertsen died in Flatlands, Long Island, in New Amsterdam in 1685, and his wife Geertje in 1693.

Albert and Geertje Albertsen had children:

1. Jan.
  2. Heyttje, bap. in New Amsterdam, Jan. 12, 1650.
  3. Albert, bap. Aug. 13, 1651.
  4. Annetje, bap. Mar. 6, 1653.
  5. Styntje, m. Class Jansen Romeyn.
  6. Sachie (Sarah), m. Volkert Hans Van Nootstrant.
- (N. J. Geneal. by Lee, Vol. I, p 280-291.)

### JACOB ALLEMAN

The first of the name to come to America, to the best of our knowledge, was Jacob Alleman, who arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1747. Upon arrival, he took the Oath to the Government.

Jacob Alleman brought his son Jacob with him, as the listings contain the names of "Jacob Allimang and Jacob Allimang, Jr."

It is said that Jacob Alleman came with the Frantz family. This is no doubt true, as there were three men, Henry, Abraham and Bender (Peter) Frantz, listed on the same ship.

(Pa. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. I, p. 370.)

This is an old Dauphine family, whose members belonged to the Huguenot Church. A branch settled at Schalbach, in Lorraine.

(Huguenot Soc. of Pa. Proceed., Vol. II-III, p. 36.)

### DORSTIUS ALLEMAN (le Allemand)

(Dorst)

Alleman Dorstius came from Canton, Bern, Switzerland, on the ship "St Andrew" which arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from Rotterdam on September 23, 1753. On the Ship List his name is written Dorst Alliman.

(Pa. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. I, p. 485.)

Alleman Dorstius settled first in Philadelphia, and later went to Northampton County, Pennsylvania. He was born March 8, 1725, and died March 25, 1803. He married in 1747, VERONA JOHE (Yohe). Alleman and Verona had among other children:

1. Ann Verona, b. Oct. 5, 1752; d. Jan. 14, 1834; m. 1779.

2. Dewald Hahn, b. Feb. 9, 1750; d. Mar. 3, 1833.

STEPHEN ALLEMAN arrived from Lorraine, in 1749, on the Ship "Phoenix," which arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 15, from Rotterdam, but last from Cowes, England. On the Ship's List his name is written Stephan Alman.

(Pa. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. I, p. 406.)



JOHN CHRISTIAN ALLEMAN, JOHN FREDERICK CHRISTIAN ALLEMAN, and HERMAN ALLEMAN arrived in Philadelphia on Ship "Leathley," September 19, 1753, from Hamburg. On the Ship's List, the name is spelled Alaman, Aleman, and Alleman. (Pa. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. I, p. 536,537,538; Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 149.)

JEAN JACQUES ALLEMAN came from Lorraine, in 1754, on the Ship "Nancy," from Rotterdam, which arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 14. On the Ship's List the name is spelled Allcmand. He settled in Lancaster and Lebanon Counties, Pennsylvania. (Pa. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. I, p. 592; Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 149.)

#### ALTMAN

JACOB ALTMAN, of Huguenot descent, came to Pennsylvania, arriving in Philadelphia on the Ship "Phoenix," September 15, 1749. He was born in 1701 and died March 20, 1775.

He settled in Lehigh Township, Northampton County, where he died. He was buried in Old St. Paul's Union Cemetery (Lutheran and Reformed), Poplar Grove, about seventeen miles northwest of Easton, Pennsylvania.

His wife was ANNA MARIA ———, who was born in 1701 and died in 1775. According to tradition, she was a Lady-in-Waiting at the French Court, but on account of persecution she escaped into Germany and there met and married Jacob Altman.

They had children:

1. Anthony.
2. George.
3. John Peter.
4. Susanna.
5. William.
6. Peter.
7. Casper.
8. Christian.

On the same ship with Jacob came George, Anthony, Wilhelm, and Stephen, who were no doubt the sons of Jacob and Anna Maria Altman. The Ship List gives no ages or names of boys under fourteen years of age, nor does it list the names of women and girls.

(Rupp's Thirty Thousand Immigrants, p. 203; Earhart Genealogy; Bible Records and Will; History of Westmoreland Co., Pa., by Boucher.)

ANTHONY ALTMAN, son of Jacob and Anna Maria, was born in 1728 or 1730. He came to America with his father in 1749. In 1756, he married Marianne Joghs (Detoit), born about 1720, died 1806. Marianne Joghs first married David Detoit, and came to America. He was killed by the Indians, and she later married Anthony Altman. They had at least one daughter, Barbara Altman, and possibly others.







(Rupp's Thirty Thousand Immigrants, p. 203; Earhart Family Geneal.; Bible Records.)

#### MARIANNE JOGHS (DETOIT) ALTMAN

Marianne Jogs was the widow of David Detoit when she married Anthony Altman. She is said to have been "of a noble family of Paris." David Detoit (Detor, Dettare) was of Provence. They fled from France first to Switzerland, then to Germany, and from there to America about 1740. They settled in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. He was killed by the Indians about 1754, as we find the administration of his estate and signature of Marianna Jogs Detoit in that year in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Their old Bible, concealed in a pillow during their flight, is still a highly prized possession of one of the descendants in Kansas (1929).

(Geneal. of the Earhart Family.)

#### JOHN HENRY AMERIN

(Jean Henri Amerine)

John Henry Amerin arrived on the Ship Halifax, from Rotterdam, which arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1754. He settled in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. He was born in 1704, in Havre, France and married in 1731, Florette Vattier. They had a son, Jean Henri Amerine, born 1732, who married Sarah Picony, who was born in Switzerland. Both died in Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

(Pa. Arch., 2d Ser., Vol. 17, p. 445; Bible Records.)

#### AUKENY

DEWALD AUKENY, born in 1728, son of Christian Aukeny, was the pioneer ancestor of this family. The name is derived from the French EUGHEN, meaning a narrow strip of land in Flanders. It was from here that Christian Aukeny and his wife, who was a Dewalt, migrated to Germany during the Huguenot persecutions. In Wurtenburg, Dewalt Aukeny was born to this couple in 1728.

In the year 1746, in company with his uncle Casper Dewalt and other colonists, he migrated to America, in the ship "Neptunc" which arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1746, from Rotterdam, last from England, and took the oath to the Government in the Court House the same day.

Dewalt Aukeny settled at Clear Spring, Frederick (now Washington, D.C.) County, Maryland, and there first married MARY JANE DORMER (or Domar), daughter of Christian Dormer (or Domar). They had children:

1. Christian, b. 1749.
2. Peter, b. 1751; d. 1904; m. 1773, Rosena Bonnett, b. 1757; d. 1834.
3. Catharine, b. 1753.
4. Daughter.

Mary Jane died and Dewald married, secondly, MARGARET BECKER FREDERICK, widow of Noah Frederick, who had been killed by



the Indians in 1756. To this union there were born five sons and two or three daughters. He died at Clear Spring, Maryland.  
(Pa. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. I, p. 363; Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 134; Geneal. Records of the Aukeny-Walter Clan, by Mrs. John Zimmerman, Historian, Somerset, Pa.)

JOHN AURAND (Aurant, Aurandt)  
1725-1807

Among the Huguenot refugees to the Palatinate was a branch of the Aurand family, of which Henry Aurand and his wife Anna Catherine were members. After a sojourn of some years in Holland they settled near Heidelberg where most of their children were born.

In 1753, JOHN AURAND (1725-1807), a son of Henry and Anna Catharine, came to America.

(Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 119).

Johannes Aurant aged twenty-eight years arrived in Philadelphia, October 2, 1753, on board the Ship "Edinburgh."

(Pa. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. I, p. 577-579, 580.)

Upon arriving in Pennsylvania, he located in Berks County where he married MARY, a daughter of John Pontius and granddaughter of Lady Clothilde de Valois Zellers. In 1772, he moved to (now) Union County. His son Dietrich (1760-17 ) was a soldier in the Revolution and for many years a noted minister of the Reformed Church.

John and Mary Aurand had children:

1. Henry.
2. Peter.
3. Jacob.
4. Daniel.
5. Dietrich,
6. George.
7. Elizabeth Zeller.
8. Mary Reem, all of whom became heads of families.

(Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 110; Aurand Genealogy.)

PIERRE BACHER

(Bachert, Bauchert, Baucher, etc.)

Like many other families, Pierre Bacher's ancestors were driven from France at the time, or shortly after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Their first place of refuge was Switzerland, from there to Germany, and thence to Holland where one or more of the family had sought refuge at the time of the earliest persecutions of the Huguenots in France. Then, again, they migrated, this time to Denmark, then returning to Holland, and from there to America, some members going to South Carolina. Pierre came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania about 1727. He was a silk fabricator, but the hereditary love for mountains (for many years the family lived in or near the Alps) and as a means to escape the monotony of level places, he settled in the present township of Albany, Berks



County, Pennsylvania (then Philadelphia County), but later moved to Northampton County, Pennsylvania, where he died.

Jacob, the son of Pierre, became a hunter and trapper. He rescued an Indian maiden, of the Turtle clan, Delaware tribe, from the attack of a wild-cat or catamount, from which incident sprung a mutual friendship, which deepened into a stronger affection, and she finally became his wife. According to family tradition, she made "an exemplary and loving wife." Her name in the Delaware tongue is not definitely stated, but it means "Gentle Spirit."

Jacob Becher is said to be buried at or near Sinking Springs, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Pierre Becher is said to have been buried "on a bend of the Delaware," above Easton, Pa.

(Researches of Mr. A. E. Bacher, Tyrone, Pa., 1918, for the Bacher Family Association.)

### BACHER

NICHOLAS and JACOB BACHER were in Lynn Township, Lehigh Co., Pennsylvania, in 1759. Nicholas and Christina Bacher had a daughter, Anna Clara, born in 1758, and a son, Christopher, baptized March 18, 1760, sixteen days old. Solomon Bachert, of Penn Township, died in 1807 and had sons George and Solomon. In 1773 he was taxed six pounds in Penn Township. Jacob Bacher died about 1776, leaving a daughter, Anna Mary.

(Huguenot Soc. of Pa. Proceed., Vol. II-III, p. 33.)

### BALLIET

The Balliet family is traced in many important relations, which we cannot here detail until the XVth century. A reformer of this name was one of the first to suffer death for the cause of the Reformation in the Province of Languedoc.

At a later period when the horrors of the Revocation (1685) burst upon this Province, Jacqueuse Balliet fled for refuge to Salm, a small District between Alsace and Lorraine. The family, however, soon found there was no safety for Protestants in the French Kingdom and sought refuge in foreign lands. Of this family were Paul and Joseph, grandsons of Jacqueuse.

(Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 83, 84; History of Lehigh County, Pa., by Roberts, Stroudt & Krick, Vol. 2, p. 47-56.)

ABRAHAM BALLIET, a brother of Etienne and uncle of Paul, lived at Schalbach, Lorraine. He was born in 1684 and died in April, 1767. He married Susanna Hahn, born 1683, died December 18, 1777, daughter of Jacob Hahn, of Fleisheim. Abraham's son, Joseph Balliet, arrived in America on October 13, 1749, and settled in Heidelberg Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. In 1777, he was a witness to the will of his cousin Paul. He had a son Jacob, who was a Captain in the American Revolution. The name Balliet, Baillyet, Baillict, etc., is found as early as 1312 in the province of Franche Comte.

(The Huguenot Soc. of Pa. Proceed., Vol. II-III, p. 31-32.)







PAUL BALLIET was the son of Stephen or Etienne Balliet, and his wife Mary Catharina Schweitzer, a daughter of Nicholas Schweitzer, of Schalbach, Lorraine, to whom he was married at Burbach, Alsace, on April 26, 1707. Paul was born in Schalbach, and baptized August 16, 1716. His grandfather was Jacob Baillet, an associate judge of Schalbach, who was born in 1642 and buried at Rauweiler, February 19, 1706. He emigrated to America, landed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on September 10, 1738, settled in Whitehall Township. In 1749 he married Mary Magdalena Vautrin, daughter of Abraham Vautrin. He was licensed to keep a hotel in 1756 and in 1758 was naturalized. With Adam Deshler, he furnished provisions to the provincial forces in the French and Indian war. He was a member of the Egypt Reformed Church and in 1767 represented the Whitehall charge at the Coetus meeting at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, as an elder. He died March 19, 1777, and is buried at Unionville. His wife died in 1802. They had nine children:

1. Jacob, d. young.
2. Mary Catharine, m. Adam Deshler, Jr.
3. Stephen.
4. Susanna, m. John Baer.
5. Eva, m. Nicholas Saeger.
6. John, b. 1761; d. 1837.
7. Magdalena, m. Christian Troxell.
8. Paul, b. 1766; d. 1845.
9. Nicholas, d. 1808.

Stephen Balliet, son of Paul, was born in 1753. He became a Captain in the Revolutionary War and Lieutenant-Colonel in command of his regiment at Brandywine. He became a member of the Supreme Executive Council in 1783, member of the Assembly, and revenue collector. He died August 4, 1821.

### BALDY (BALDUS)

The name occurs prominently among the Huguenot refugees. Several branches fled to Switzerland and England. In the latter country, Rev. David Baldy was pastor of the Huguenot Church at Norwich from 1693 until his death in 1710.

A branch of the family, the head of which has not been identified, located in the Schuylkill Valley at an early day. Of this stock, CONRAD BALDY had children baptized at the Falkner Swamp Lutheran Church in 1744. A considerable number of the name from this region appear on the lists of Revolutionary soldiers, some as officers. Of the latter was Christopher Baldy of Berks County, who located in the West Branch Valley. He was a captain in the Continental Army, and later became a brigadier general in the State service. Late in life he removed to Seneca County, New York, where he died in 1809.

It is probable that this family is identical with that of Baldus, which in France is evidently the same. Several persons of this name came to



Pennsylvania, and are probably the ancestors of the Baldy family. (Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 59.)

#### MATURIN BALLOU (Mathurin Bellow)

The vast majority of the Ballous in America are descended from Maturin Ballou, a co-proprietor with Roger Williams, the Colonial founder in Rhode Island, in his Providence Plantation. Maturin appears first on record among those co-proprietors in 1646. He subscribes his name MATHURIN BELLOW. His descendants resolved it into Maturin Ballou.

Maturin Ballou married HANNAH PIKE, daughter of Robert and Catherine Pike, probably in Providence, R.I., between 1646 and 1649.

1. John, b. prob. 1650; m. Hannah Garrett.
2. James, b. prob. 1652; m. Susanna Whitman, 1683.
3. Peter, b. 1654; m. Barbara -----.
4. Hannah, b. prob. 1656; d. unm.
5. Nathaniel, b. prob. 1658; d. in early manhood.
6. Samuel, b. prob. 1660, drowned Ju. 10, 1669.

(The Ballous in America, by Adin Ballou, 1888, p. 1-18.)

#### JOHN BARBERIE

Among the thousands who left France to escape the persecutions were the ancestors of the Barberies. They settled at New Rochelle, in the State of New York. The burial ground of St. Peter's Church contains the only visible memorial of the residence in Amboy of any descendant of the family. A plain stone bears the inscription, "John Barberie, aged 50 years, died July 23, 1770." The first entry of the name is in March, 1702-3, in a petition to the proprietors for a house-lot. The petitioner is presumed to have been the father of the above John Barberie.

JOHN BARBERIE, according to tradition, was one of four brothers, the eldest, and the only one who resided in Amboy. At the time of his death, he was Collector of Customs for the Port. He married GERTRUDE, daughter of Andrew Johnston. They had five sons and four daughters:

1. Peter, removed to New York where he died.
2. John, was Captain in the 2nd Battalion of Cortlandt Skinner's Brigade in the Revolutionary War; d. 1818, aged 67 yrs.
3. Aliver, d. in Province of New Brunswick.
4. Lambert, d. unm.
5. Andrew.
6. Susannah, m. John L. Johnston (her cousin), of Spokewood.
7. Frances, m. James Throckmorton, of Monmouth Co., N.J.
8. Catherine, m. Henry Cuyler, who died in Newark, N.J., May 1774, aged 28 years. She is thought to have died at Amboy. They had several children.
9. Gertrude, d. young and unm.

(Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy, by Wm. A. Whitehead, 1856; p. 124-5.)



## BARD

PETER BARD, a Huguenot, born at Montpellier, France, in 1679, was a son of Benoist Bard of that city. He came to America in 1706, and settled at Burlington, New Jersey. In 1709, he married at New Castle, Delaware, DINAH, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Elizabeth Marmion, of Leicestershire, England. They had eight children, as follows:

1. Benoist.
2. Peter.
3. Samuel.
4. John.
5. Mary Martha.
6. Rebecca.
7. James.
8. William.

The father of Peter Bard fled to England in 1682, and died in London after 1734.

Dr. and Mrs. Marmion came to America in 1700, and lived first in New Castle, Delaware, then in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and finally settled in Burlington, New Jersey.

Peter Bard was a member of the Colonial Council of New Jersey, 1720, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that Province in 1721, Judge and Justice of the Peace of Burlington County, and Commanding Colonel of a foot regiment, May 4, 1722. In 1714, he bought a tract of 4,000 acres of land in Burlington Township, upon which he erected saw mills, iron and timber works, and named the place "Montpellier," after his native city. This he sold in 1715. He died July 31, 1734. His will, dated October 9, 1732, and proved August 16, 1734, gave £50 sterling to his father, £5 to each of his children, seven of whom were then living, and the residue to his wife Dinah, whom he appointed sole executrix.

Dinah (Marmion) Bard, born in Leicestershire, England, in 1693, died in Burlington, New Jersey, after 1760. Dr. Marmion, her father, born in England, in 1650, died in Burlington, New Jersey, March 20, 1734; his wife, Elizabeth Parker, born in England, in 1670, died in Burlington, New Jersey, September 24, 1729. They, with daughter, Dinah and her husband, are buried in St. Mary's Churchyard, Burlington, New Jersey. (Pierre Franconier and his Descendants, by Helffenstein, 1911, p. 82.)

## JOHN GEORGE BARNITZ (Bernitz)

The history of this family, both in France and America, has been an honorable one. One branch is of noble rank and has given many distinguished names to French history. The date of the arrival of the Bernitz family in Pennsylvania is uncertain, as there is no record of them in the Archives. The earliest appearance of the name is in the record of Rev. John Casper of baptisms on the Conewago.

In May, 1738, John Leonard Bernitz, whom we believe to have been the head of the family, stood as baptismal sponsor, and several times thereafter.





In 1749, John George Carl Bernitz, and in 1741, Elias Daniel Barnitz, appear as sponsors in the same locality. The Barnitz family came from Alsace, and it is our opinion that they arrived in 1737 in company with other Alsatians with whom we find their names associated. John George Barnitz was born in 1722, and died in 1796. His monument may be seen in the rear of Christ Lutheran Church, in York, Pennsylvania. His children were:

1. Jacob.
2. Daniel.
3. John.
4. George, who became associate Judge of York Co.
5. Michael.
6. Susan, m. ----- Eichelberger.
7. Barbara, m. ----- Lauman.

His sons all became men of prominence, and several took a conspicuous part in the American Revolution. Jacob was an officer in the war, and was severely wounded and taken prisoner by the British at Fort Washington in 1776; he died in 1828.

(Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 128.)

#### GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW

(Bartlemew)

GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW was enrolled in 1660 as a freeholder in Burlington, New Jersey. He was a French Huguenot driven to England, and then emigrated to America. George Bartholomew and his wife JANE owned and kept the Blue Anchor Inn, in Philadelphia, in 1683. They had a son, John, who was born in 1684 and died October 30, 1756.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW married, in 1712, MARY PERRY, who died in 1762. They had children, among others:

1. Ann Bartholomew, b. Sept. 25, 1713; m. (1) Isaac Morris, had a dau. Elizabeth, b. 1736; m. (2) Thomas Waters.

(History of the Bartholomew Family, p. 423; Records of the Great Valley Baptist Church; History of Chester Co., Pa., by Futhey & Cope, p. 478.)

#### BASHORE (LeBaiseur) FAMILY

This family, so numerous and so widely scattered throughout America, is of eminent Huguenot origin. The name, according to Prof. I. D. Rupp (himself a descendant), is a corruption of LeBaiseur. Several of this name are found among the refugees to foreign lands.

Jacques LeGaiseur fled to England in 1614. Another of this name was a member of the Huguenot Church of New York prior to 1700.

Several heads of families of this name are located in Pennsylvania. They were in all probability brothers. In 1735, JACOB BASHORE lived with a family in Earl, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He died in 1779. BALTZER BASHORE, who died in 1791, was a resident in the same locality in 1739. GEORGE BASHORE located in Bethel Township, in Berks County, prior to 1730.

(Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 119-120.)



JOHN THEOBALD BAUM  
(Dewalt Baum)

John Theobald Baum came to Pennsylvania about 1719-20 from Alsace, Lorraine. He was born March 15, 1693 and when he came to America he was probably married and the father of several young children. His name began to appear at an early date in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania in what later became Berks County, where he received a warrant for 250 acres of land, adjoining Jacob Spengler's land on the north and bounded on the other three sides by vacant land only. He and Spengler seemingly were the first settlers in that section in 1734. It was later established as Alsace Township, Berks County. These two names headed the petition responsible for the founding of Alsace Township presented to the Philadelphia Court December 2, 1744. The signers represented that a sufficient quantity of land had been settled, and the inconvenience under which they labored entitled them to establish a separate township. Since the first settlers came from a place called Alsace in Germany, they desired the new township be called by that name; henceforth it was known as Alsace Township.

Dewald Baum, as he generally wrote his name, was quite a prominent man. It was he and Jacob Spengler who first donated land for the building of the first church in Alsace. It was a log church, built in 1737 by the exiled Alsatian Protestants who settled there; the services were conducted in French and German; the denomination was Union Lutheran and Reformed. Today, two fine churches stand side by side on the hill at Alsace — a lasting monument to those sturdy pioneers.

In the plot of ground south of the church is found the grave of Theobald (or Dewald) Baum and is the earliest dated stone there. The inscription reads:

Here rests the body of a wise,  
peace loving member, his name,

JOHAN THEOBALD BAUM

He was born May 15, 1693

He slept in peace August 27, 1762.

His wife was named ANNA MARGAET. Their children were:

1. John Peter, b. about 1718; m. Anna Maria Driess, b. 1722; d. Jul. 2, 1794.
2. Jacob, b. about 1720; m. Margaretha Kershner of Md.
3. Johannes, b. Jan. 23, 1825; d. Feb. 28, 1808; m. 1755, Mary Magdalina Reissel, b. Feb. 28, 1738; d. Dec. 10, 1811.
4. Frederick, b. 1728; d. 1831, in O., aged 103 yrs.; m. Eva Barbara.
5. Jonas, b. 1734; d. 1784, in Cumberland Co., Pa.; m. about 1759, Maria Eva Hurtz, dau. of Johannes and Anna Hurz. She m. (2) Melchoir Imtorf.
6. Heinrich, b. 1736; d. 1778; m. about 1765, Magdalina Marie Rhoads.



7. Judith; m. George Franz Winter.

8. Catharine, m. Thomas Youngman.

(Ref.: Berks Co., Pa., Wills, Deeds, Tax Lists, Church records, History of Berks Co., by Montgomery; Land Records on file in Land Office, Harrisburg, Pa., etc.)

### JEAN BEAUCHAMP (Bushong)

(Bushong, Boaching)

JEAN BEAUCHAMP and his wife BARBARA were the pioneer ancestors of the "Bushong" family now so numerous in America.

With the Rev. Johannes Bartholomew Rieger, Jean, his wife Barbara and their children, they left Rotterdam, in the Ship "Britannia" of London, for America. They arrived in Philadelphia, September 21, 1731. On the Ship List he is listed as Hans Bushong, aged 39 years, and among the names of women and children is Barbera Bushong, aged 37, and children Magdalena, 11, Hans Philip, 9, Anna Barbara, 6, and Christina, 3.

(Pa. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. I, p. 47-53.)

Immediately after their arrival the Bushong family went to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and settled near Heller's Church. Jean and Barbara had other children than those listed above, no doubt born in America, as we find later the list of their children given as six boys and three girls, as follows:

1. John.
2. Philip, b. 1722.
3. Peter.
4. Henry.
5. Jacob.
6. David.
7. Mary.
8. Barbara.
9. Elizabeth.

Barbara, his wife, died in 1737 and he married a second time. His son Jacob Bushong located in Berks County and was the head of the Bushong family of that county. Peter Bushong, a brother, emigrated to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, and founded the southern branch of the family. David went to Illinois. Philip inherited his father's estate.

Jean Bushong was born in 1692. He was naturalized in 1738 and died in 1749.

(History of Lancaster County, Pa., by Ellis & Evans, p. 924.)

There was also a JACOB BOUCHON in York County prior to 1755; no connection has been established, however, as far as we know.

ADAM BUSHONG was located prior to 1733, in the vicinity of Chestnut Hill, near Germantown, Pennsylvania.

(Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 58.)

### BEAVERS

We learn from the "Hill Church" records that the family of John George Beaver came to Pennsylvania in 1732 from Rosenthal, in Alsace.







An examination of the archives show that the Ship "Puck" arrived in this year with a very large number of Alsatians, among whom were Christina, Dorothy and Jacob Beaver, the latter a minor. From a family record we learn that among these were Anna Sabina Beaver, born 1719 and married in 1740 to John Hess, of Oley. It is probable that the father died on the passage to America.

In 1741 arrived from Alsace, "DIEBLE" (Dewalt) BEAVER, aged 43 years, and sons John George, aged 21, John Jacob, aged 19, and "Dieble" Jr. (Dewalt), aged 16 years. They located in the Alsatian Colony in Oley Hills, a few miles south of Kutztown. It is probable that Dewalt Beaver was a brother of John George, already noted. This family became very extensive and in colonial times many of them located on the frontiers. Their early family records may be found in the archives of the "Mertz" Lutheran Church of that vicinity.

The foregoing John George Beaver had a son John George, Jr., who served with distinction in the American Revolution. The latter had a son Peter Beaver (1782-1849), who became a pioneer minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the first ministers of that denomination in America to preach in the German language. He died in New Berlin (now Union County), where a granite monument marks his resting place and recounts his labors for humanity. The Rev. Peter Beaver was the grandfather of General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, a gallant soldier of the Civil War, elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1887, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1895. (Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 76.)

### BECK

JOHAN GEORGE BECK, of Alsace, Lorraine, came to Pennsylvania on the Ship "Davy" from Amsterdam, which arrived in Philadelphia October 25, 1738. He settled first in Bucks County (now Northampton), in Bethlehem Township, and later at Nazareth, all of Pennsylvania.

Johan George Beck was born in 1708 and died in 1791; his wife was CATHARINE ———. He came to America to escape religious persecution, at the advice of his pastor. His father and mother died before he left Alsace. His kin, Rev. H. F. Beck had come to America this same year and settled in Georgia, but later settled in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

George and Catharine Beck had at least one son (and probably others). Henry Beck was born April 7, 1758 and died in June 1822. He married in 1780, Catharine, daughter of George Wolf. She was born December 27, 1755 and died December 20, 1820. (Pa. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. I, p. 234.)

### BERRIEN

CORNELIUS JANSEN BERRIEN was a French Huguenot from Berries in the Department of Finisterre, France. The date of his birth we do not know. The fact that he has the middle name of Jansen would indicate that his father was Jans or Jan. It is also likely that the father



emigrated from France to Holland, and the son later emigrated to America from Alekmaer, North Holland.

Cornelius Jansen Berrien settled in Flatbush as early as 1669. There he married JANNETIE, daughter of Jan Stryker. He was an officer in the town government, and a deacon in the Dutch Church.

He was allotted 23 morgens of land at Flatbush, Feb. 6, 1670-71, in addition to the land owned on Flushing Bay. In 1683 he was appointed to levy a special tax in the province. In 1685, he moved to Newtown. He died in 1689. His widow married Samuel Edsall.

The children of Cornelius and Jannetie Berrien were:

1. Jan Cornelis, m. Apr. 5, 1697, Ruth Edsall.
2. Jacob Cornelis, bap. Aug. 17, 1678.
3. Claus (Nicholas) Cornelise, bap. Mar. 13, 1681; d. Dec. 27, 1737; m. Sarah Brinkerhoff, widow of Jacob Rapelje.
4. Catherine, m. Jerome Remsen who was b. 1664; d. 1750.
5. Cornelis, bap. Jul. 15, 1683.
6. Peter, b. 1672; d. Apr. 5, 1737; m. Aug. 10, 1706, Elizabeth Edsall who d. May 6, 1763.
7. Agnes, b. 1675; d. Nov. 3, 1756; m. Joris Rapelje.

JOHN BERRIEN, eldest son of Cornelius and Jannetie Berrien, was a farmer and brewer on the paternal estate at the head of Flushing Bay that later was in the Rapelje family. He married April 5, 1697, his step-sister, RUTH EDSALL. He served for some years as a Justice of the Peace, and died in April of 1711. His widow married Samuel Fish.

The children of John and Ruth (Edsall) Berrien were:

1. Cornelius, b. Jan. 8, 1693; d. Mar. 30, 1767; m. Dec. 29, 1719, Sarah Hallett who d. Jan. 11, 1797, aged 91 yrs.
2. Samuel, b. Aug. 30, 1700.
3. Jane, b. Mar. 1, 1703; m. (1) Dennis Lawrence; m. (2) Andrew Riker.
4. Richard, b. Sept. 11, 1706.
5. Catharine, b. Nov. 13, 1709; m. Rem Remsen.
6. Agnes, a twin, b. Nov. 14, 1709; m. Capt. Samuel Fish.

(Riker's Hist. of Newtown, p. 339-342; Ancestors of Hamilton Fish, by Stuyvesant Fish, 1929, p. 55-56.)

### BESSON

The father of this family was killed while defending his family and town against attacking troops. His name we do not know, but his wife and children fled to Germany, then they came to America.

It is said that we have been unable so far to find this brave woman's name and full list of her children. She had several sons— Jacob, who settled in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and two others who went to the western part of the state and joined a religious group there.

It is claimed by some that the Bessons are of the Bessonett family.

CAPTAIN THOMAS BESSON (or Bessonett) fled from Dauphiny, France, before 1640, and from there to Anne Arundel County, Maryland.



JACOB BESSON appears in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of a George or Jacob, who died defending his family from attacking Catholic troops. The wife and children fled into Germany, and from there came to America.

Jacob Besson was one of several sons brought by the mother (name not known) to this country, two of whom joined a colony in the western part of Pennsylvania called Economy (a religious settlement). Jacob Besson married and had a son George. He probably had other children.

### JOSEPH BIERY (Bieri)

JOSEPH BIERY, the founder of the family established in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, was a native of Oberland, in the Canton of Bern, Switzerland. The old form of the name was "Bieri" and it is so written at the present time in Switzerland. The family is probably of French origin, a branch of which, however, located in Bern as early as 1511.

Joseph Biery, the emigrant, was born in the year 1703. He was a man of position and property in his native land, and came to America, arriving at Philadelphia, in the Ship "Samuel," taking the Oath of Allegiance at the Court House, August 27, 1739.

Soon after his arrival, he married ELIZABETH DOLL, whose family came over on the same ship.

Accompanied by the Doll family, Joseph Biery proceeded to Olcy in Berks County, where they sojourned for a brief period, removing subsequently to Ruscombmanor, on the Little Lehigh Creek, in what is now known as Longswamp, in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Here he acquired nearly a thousand acres of land. In addition to being a large land-owner, he built and operated a saw-mill, grist-mill and an iron forge. His enterprises became known as "Biery's Mills" and are named on Surveyor-General Nicholas Scull's map of eastern Pennsylvania in 1759.

He died in the early part of February, 1768, intestate. Letters of Administration were granted to his widow, February 10, 1768. He was survived by his wife and three children:

1. Henry.
2. Philip.
3. Anna Margareta, the wife of Peter Keyser, of Macungie.

PHILIP BIERY, the son, disposed of his property in Berks County before the year 1786, and removed soon after from Longswamp. No record has been found showing where he made his new home, though it has been thought that he settled in Virginia. His wife was named MARIA ELIZABETH ———, according to the church records at Longswamp, which also records the following baptisms of their children:

1. Anna Margaretha, b. Jun. 7, 1772.
2. Maria Catharin, b. Oct. 23, 1774.
3. Johannes, b. Nov., 1776.
4. Daniel, b. Aug. 16, 1779.
5. Maria, b. Aug. 5, 1786.







HENRY BIERY, the eldest son of Joseph, was born on Biery homestead at Longswamp, March 25, 1741. He resided on the homestead with his brother, Philip, during the lifetime of their father. He was rated as one of the wealthiest men in Berks County.

In 1785, he sold his property and purchased a plantation of several hundred acres in the neighborhood of Egypt Church in Whitehall Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, where he made his new home.

He married, in 1764, MARIA SALOME, daughter of Michael Newhard (Newhard). He died May 1, 1804. His widow survived him twenty-five years. She died January 12, 1822. They had thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy. The first of their children were born at Longswamp, the remainder in Whitehall Township:

1. Joseph Biery, b. Nov. 5, 1766; d. in infancy.
2. Henry, b. Oct. 1, 1768.
3. Frederick, b. Apr. 22, 1770.
4. David, b. Feb. 19, 1772.
5. Maria Salome, b. Jan. 30, 1773; m. Peter Miekley.
6. Maria Magdalena, b. Mar. 24, 1776; m. Peter Miekley.
7. Anna Margaretha, b. Jun. 2, 1778; m. John Miekley.
8. Johan Peter, b. Jul. 12, 1780; d. in infancy.
9. Barbara, b. Jun. 5, 1782; m. Henry Burkhalter.
10. Abraham, b. Apr. 21, 1784; m. Salome Burkhalter.
11. Maria Catharina, b. Jun. 28, 1786; m. Peter Burkhalter.
12. John Jacob, b. Nov. 9, 1787; m. Salome Steekel.
13. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 8, 1791.

HENRY BIERY, the second son of Henry and Maria Salome, wrote his name Beary. He removed to Seneca County, New York, where he purchased a large tract of land and established a business centre, first known as "Beary's Corners," but which subsequently grew into Bearytown, by which name it is known this day, a beautiful typical New York state village.

Henry Beary died January 6, 1836, and his wife Catharine, January 22, 1836.

FREDERICK BIERY, third son of Henry, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1770. He married (1) in 1795, SALOME KNAUSS. He became a resident of what is known as Catasauqua in 1801, he married (2) April 26, 1827, the widow Catharine Dorney, nee Frederick. He died August 31, 1846.

(Hist. of Lehigh Co., Pa., and Geneal. and Biog. Records of its Families, by Roberts, Stoudt & Dietrich, 1914, Vol. II, p. 88-92.)

#### MICHAEL BIERY (Bueri)

MICHAEL BIERY is the Pioneer ancestor of another branch of the family undoubtedly a relative of Joseph Biery, probably a nephew. He frequently spelled his name Bueri.

Michael Biery was born August 2, 1739, and came to Pennsylvania, October 1, 1754, on the Ship "Phoenix." He appears to have settled in



Albany Township, Berks County, where he married MARY EVA SMITH, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Barbara Smith. Later he was in Macungie Township, where his name occurs in 1766. He died September 5, 1800, aged 61 years.

His widow survived him. They had four sons and four daughters, of whom one son and one daughter died in infancy. The surviving six children are all named in his will, as follows:

1. Magdalena Biery, b. Apr. 16, 1766; d. Sept. 30, 1831; m. Jacob Diefenderfer, b. Mar. 16, 1763; d. Sept. 29, 1837.
2. Barbara Biery, b. Jul. 2, 1767; d. Dec. 7, 1837; m. Herman Rupp, b. Nov. 7, 1770; d. Aug. 30, 1831.
3. John Biery, b. Oct. 28, 1770; d. Jan. 16, 1828; m. Jun. 17, 1798, Catharine Troxell, b. Nov. 13, 1779; d. Jan. 23, 1858.
4. Jacob Biery, b. Feb. 23, 1773; m. Susanna -----.
5. Catharine, b. 1776; m. Conrad Bieber.
6. Henry Biery, b. Oct. 2, 1783; m. Sept. 14, 1806, Catharine Bieber, dau. of John.

(Ref.: Hist. of Lehigh Co., Pa., and Geneal. & Biog. Records of its Families, by Roberts, Stoudt, and Dietrich, 1914, Vol. II, p. 94.)

JOHN BIERI or Biere, appears in Lehigh County, December 25, 1770, when John, son of Michael Biery, was baptized. He was one of the sponsors and no doubt a brother of Michael. This John Bieri, or Biere, was born March 1, 1746, in Tagenfels, the son of Hans Ulrich Biere and Barbara Hauster. He died May 21, 1817.

(Hist. of Lehigh Co., Pa., and Geneal. & Biog. Records of its Families, by Roberts, Stoudt & Dietrich, 1914, Vol. II, p. 94.)

#### REV. EVARADUS BOGARDAS

(Evert Bogert)

EVARADUS BOGARDUS was born in 1607 in Woorden, Netherlands, son of William Bogardas. He married in 1638, ANNEKE WEBBER JANS, daughter of Wolfert Webber and Catharine Jonas, and widow of Roeloff Jansen Van Maesterland. She was born in 1605 and died in March of 1663.

Evaradus Bogardus was the second clergyman of the colony of New Amsterdam, and began his ministry in the "Church of Holland" on the shore of East River, between Whitehall and Board Street. He died September 27, 1647.

Th children of Evaradus and Anneke were as follows:

1. William.
2. Cornelis.
3. Jonas.
4. Pieter.

WILLIAM BOGARDUS, son of Evaradus, was appointed clerk in the Secretary's office at New Amsterdam in 1656. He was twice married. On August 29, 1659, he married first WYNTJE SYBRENDUS. After her death, he married a daughter of Nisarius de Sille. He had nine children.



CORNELIS BOGARDUS, son of Evaradus, was born in 1640. He married HELEN, a daughter of William Teller, of Albany, where he resided until his death in 1666. He left one son Cornelis, who died in 1707.

JONAS BOGARDUS, son of Evaradus, was baptized in January, 1643, and probably died unmarried.

PIETER BOGARDUS, son of Evaradus, was born in 1645, in New Amsterdam. He settled in Albany, where in 1673, he was one of the magistrates. He married WYNTJE CORNELISE BOSCH, and had eight children. He died in 1703.

(Anneke Janse, by Joel Munsell, p. 1-7; Hist. of Kingston, N.Y., by Schoonmaker, p. 473; Huguenot Soc. of Pa. Proceed., Vol. V.)

### WILLIAM BONNELL

(LaBunnell — Bunnell)

The Bunnell family dates back to the eleventh century in Normandy, France, where they were called La Bunnell. William La Bunnell came to England from Normandy as aid-de-camp on the staff of William the Conqueror in 1066.

The first to come to America was General William Bunnell, said to be the descendant of a Huguenot who with many others fled from southern France about the time of the "Edict of Nantes" and took refuge in England. The name is sometimes written Bonnell; in fact, one of William's sons wrote his name so, and his descendants continued to spell it Bonnell. It is not known how or where he earned the title of "General," but it must have been bestowed upon him before coming to America.

It is claimed that William Bonnell was one of a company of Puritans formed by the Rev. Peter Pruden, who sailed from Bristol, England, in the Ship "James," arriving at Quinnapiac, April 1638, and settled there. If this is correct, then this was not the date of his first arrival in America; he was a member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in or before 1630, as a Court record reads: "September 28, 1630, William Bonnell was on a jury to inquire concerning the death of Austin Beatcher." He removed to New Haven, Connecticut, about 1640, where he is called tanner and farmer, and is recorded as having come from Cheshire, England. He was born in 1600 and died in 1678.

About 1640, William Bunnell married Anna, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Wilmot, of New Haven. They had five children, as follows:

1. Benjamin Bonnell, b. 1642; d. 1693; m. (1) in New Haven, Conn., Rebecca, dau. of Peter Malory, b. May 18, 1649; d. Mar. 12, 1691; m. (2) about 1694, Elizabeth, widow of John Sperey.
2. Nathaniel Bunnell, b. 1644; d. 1711; m. Jan. 3, 1665, Susanna, dau. of Isaac Whitehead, b. Aug. 5, 1650; d. Feb. 12, 1733-4.
3. Lydia Bunnell, d. 1708; m. Francis French.
4. Mary Bunnell, b. May 5, 1650; m. Oct. 3, 1671, Eleazer Peck.
5. Ebenezer Bunnell, b. Aug. 1653.

Ann (Wilmot) Bunnell died in 1653, with her infant son.







(Mass. B. C. Rds., Vol. IV, p. 7; Dict of First Settlers of N. E., Vol A-C, p. 300; New Haven Town Rds., New Haven Vital Rds., Vol. 1, p. 21.)

#### HENRI BOUQUET

Was born in 1719 of Huguenot parentage, in Switzerland. He received an excellent education and at an early age entered the military service of Holland where he soon rose to distinction. In 1756, he entered the British army with the rank of Colonel. He was sent to Pennsylvania and participated in the hostilities against the French and Indians. He was second in command in the expedition of General Forbes against Fort Duquesne at Pittsburgh, in 1763. He led the expedition for relief of Fort Pitt, in which he was successful after first defeating the Indians at Bushy Run. The following year he utterly vanquished the confederated tribes in Ohio, and compelled them to deliver to him the hundreds of white captives, mostly women and children, whom they had taken. Those he brought back to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from whence they were restored to their homes.

In 1765, he was naturalized by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania doubtless as a step to promotion to the rank of General which immediately followed. With his promotion he was placed in charge of the department of the South, with headquarters at Pensacola, Florida. Immediately upon his arrival, he was smitten with fever and died in 1765.

(Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 134.)

#### BOVARD

Three Bovard brothers fled from France about 1572, during the Huguenot persecution. Two came to America and the third brother settled in Ireland.

CHARLES BOVARD and MARGARET RUSSELL BOVARD, his wife, died in Ireland. They had three sons: Doctor, James and John.

JAMES BOVARD came to America and bought a farm at Hannastown, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania

JOHN BOVARD and FANNY JOHNSTON BOVARD came to America before 1785, resided at Hannastown one year, then bought the farm known as the Bovard Farm in Salem Township, in 1787. This farm is located at Delmont, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania (formerly New Salem), twelve miles from Greensburg on the Pittsburgh-Greensburg Road. John and Fanny Johnston Bovard are the ancestors of the Westmoreland County branch of the family. They had children:

1. James.
2. Mary Eliza.
3. Charles.
4. Fanny.
5. John.
6. (and one other, name not known).

JAMES BOVARD, son of John and Fanny, became Associate Judge of Butler County. He married and had ten children, as follows:

1. William.



2. James.
3. Fanny.
4. John.
5. Jane.
6. Charles.
7. Johnson.
8. Hutehison.
9. George.
10. Washington.

CHARLES BOVARD, son of John and Fanny Bovard, married MARY CRAWFORD and lived at Penn Run, removing to Loyallhanna Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1829. They had nine children as follows:

1. John.
2. George.
3. Fanny.
4. Charles.
5. William.
6. Jane.
7. James.
8. Polly.
9. Mary.

JOHN BOVARD, son of John and Fanny, was born and died on the farm in Salem Township. His first wife was SUSAN McJunkin; his second wife was MARGARET Calliarem. He had the following children:

1. Charles.
2. William.
3. John.
4. James.
5. Theodore.
6. Samuel.

#### ROBERT BRASHIER

(Brashieur, Brashear, Brassier, Brasseur)

ROBERT BRASSIER, with a brother Benois and probably Thomas, became Huguenots, their parents being devout Catholics. The brothers escaped from France and went to the Isle of Thanet, near Kent, England, very early in the 17th century.

Robert came to America between 1636 and 1640, and settled in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. His daughter, Margaret, married Thomas Jordan in the Isle of Wight, Virginia.

Thomas Brashier, his brother, witnessed a will in 1649.

The brother Benois was sent for by Robert in 1653. (Benois changed his name to Benjamin later.) Also, Robert's children, Katherine, erste, and Mary (probably the Margaret who married Thomas Jordan) were sent for at the same time, 1653. They located in Nansemond County, Virginia, but the French were not hospitably treated by the English, and



Robert and his brother, Benjamin, moved to Calvert County, Maryland, in 1662.

Robert Brashier signed his will December 4, 1665, which was proved December 16, 1665, so his death occurred between these two dates. That he was in Virginia before 1640 is proven by a record, October 7, 1640, concerning "Thomas Pursell, servant unto Robert Brassure." (Early Virginia Immigrants, 1623-1667, by George Cabell Greer; Va. Mag. Hist. & Biog., Vol. V, p. 85; Vol. IV, p. 86)

#### BRUNGART

JACOB BRUNGART, of Huguenot descent, the pioneer ancestor of this family, arrived at the Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1752, on the Ship "Halifax." He settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he received land grants. He had two sons, Adam and Martin.

ADAM BRUNGART lived in Adams County, Pennsylvania, until his death, where his descendants are now living.

MARTIN BRUNGART removed to what is now Centre County, Pennsylvania, in 1802, where a few years prior to that time he had bought of Col. Samuel Milcs (then of Philadelphia), a large tract of land. He married CATHARINE WENTZ of York County, Pennsylvania, and had twelve children (eight daughters and four sons). His sons were:

1. Johannes.
2. Johan Jacob.
3. Johan George.
4. Martin.

Martin, the youngest, and Johannes, the eldest, located in Sugar Valley, east of Loganton.

Four sons of Johan Jacob went to Nittany Valley, and two remained in Brush Valley. All of Johan George's sons remained in Brush Valley. This briefly explains the origin of the family name so common throughout the four valleys in Central and Clinton Counties. John George Brungart's wife was SALOME KEHL, a great granddaughter of Colonel Conrad Weiser.

(Brungart Family, by J. R. Brungart.)

#### BRUNOT (BRUNO)

Several branches of the Brunot family belong to the nobility, and the name is encountered in many high and important connections.

The name was early introduced into Pennsylvania. Felix Brunot arrived in 1732 and located in eastern Pennsylvania.

John Brunot was a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, prior to 1738.

The name became most honorably associated with Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, through a younger branch in the person of Dr. Felix Brunot, who emanated from the nobility. Dr. Brunot was born in Morey, France, in 1732. He is said to have been a foster brother to the Count DeLafayette, and accompanied him to America as a member of his medical staff.





After the Revolution he became a Protestant and located in Philadelphia. In 1797, he removed to Pittsburgh, where he died in 1838.

Dr. Brunot was married in 1789 to Elizabeth Kreider, whose mother Susanna Pons Breton, was a daughter of Jacques Pons, a Huguenot refugee to Offenbach, in the Palatinate, from whence they came to Pennsylvania. They had two sons:

1. Hilary, b. 1795.
2. Felix, Jr., b. 1815.

Both father and sons were intimately connected with the public interests of the city. Felix, Jr., especially will ever be held in grateful remembrance for his philanthropic deeds.

(Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 132-133.)

#### GEORGE BUNKER (Bon Coeur)

The Bunker family was of Huguenot origin, the name being Bon Coeur.

GEORGE BUNKER, son of William, was drowned May 26, 1658, at Topsfield, Massachusetts, leaving a widow JANE GODFREY, and children. Elizabeth, aged 12; William, 10; Mary, 6; Ann, 4; and Martha, 1½. She married later Richard Swain, and they moved to Nantucket. (Early Settlers of Nantucket, by Henshman, p. 237.)

After the death of his father and the remarriage of his mother, WILLIAM, son of George Bunker, was taken by his mother to Nantucket in 1658. He married, April 11, 1663, MARY, daughter of Thomas Macy, founder of that settlement.

The children of William and Mary (Macy) Bunker were:

1. George, b. Apr. 22, 1671.
2. John, b. Jul. 23, 1673.
3. Jonathan, b. Feb. 25, 1675.
4. Peleg, b. Dec. 1, 1676.
5. Jabez, b. Nov. , 1678.
6. Thomas, b. Apr. 8, 1680.
7. Benjamin, b. May 28, 1683.

William Bunker was said to have been named for his grandfather in England.

(First Settlers of New England, by Savage, Vol. A-C, p. 299.)

#### HENRY CHARLES (KARLI)

(Hendrick Carlo)

HENRY CHARLES (anglicized from Henrich Karli) arrived in Philadelphia on the Ship "Charming Nancy," October 8, 1737, from Rotterdam, Holland. With him was his wife, son, Joseph who was born on board the ship, and his mother who was blind, also the Habbeckers, his wife's family.

On the Captain's Ship List his name appears as Hendrick Carlo, and that of his son Joseph is written Joseph Carlo, but on List B his name is written Hans Karli.

It is claimed this family was of Huguenot descent and fled from



Brest, France. Later they came from Holland to America. It is said they went into the Palatinate for some years.

Henry Charles made his home first in Skippack, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Their son John was born there. After several years, they located in the northern part of Manor Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and secured a warrant for 145 acres of land. He was an expert in the manufacture of cloth and introduced weaving into Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

He died in 1758, aged 56 years, thus was born in 1702. His wife survived him but a few years. They are buried in the old Habbecker private burial ground, Masonville, Lancaster County. He died intestate, as recorded in 1758, in the Court House. No further record of the estate has been found.

The Bible Henry Charles brought with him to America in 1737, which records the birth of his three sons, is still in the family. The children of Henry and ——— Habbecker are as follows:

1. Joseph, b. 1737; d. 1814; m. and lived in Manor Twp.
2. John, b. 1738; d. 1824; m. Elizabeth Mumma, dau. of George. Settled in Hempfield Twp., Lancaster County. He had a son John, b. 1770, who went to Northumberland and Union Co., Pa. There were other children.
3. Jacob, b. in Manor Twp.; m. and remained there, where he reared his family.

Through the second generation the name is found many times written as Carlo, as well as Charles.

This family branched out into Union and Northumberland Counties in Pennsylvania.

(Pa. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. I, p. 188, 191, 193; Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 73.)

JOSEPH CHARLES (Karli, Karle), born in 1749, of Huguenot origin, came from Brest, France, about 1778. We find him on the list, Les Combattants Francais De Le Guerre Americaine, 1778-1783. After the war he settled in West Willow, Conestoga Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he died in September, 1828.

He married ELIZABETH FISHER, born 1776; died June 17, 1855. They had at least one son, SAMUEL CHARLES, born August 26, 1799; died September 14, 1875; married November 4, 1827, FANNY MYLIN, born July 17, 1810; died December 21, 1878.

(Les Combattants Francais De Le Guerre Americaine, 1778-1783.)

### JOHN CHOATE

The Choate Family were Huguenots who fled from France in 1572, and settled in England, where the City of Liverpool now stands. From that place came John Choate with a brother, in 1645, to Chebacco, Ipswich, Massachusetts. The brother returning the following year, 1646.

JOHN CHOATE, the son of Robert and Sarah Choate, was baptized June 6, 1625, in Groton, Boxford, Colechester, England. He married, 1660,



ANNE ———, who was born in 1637. They resided in Chebacco, Ipswich, Massachusetts. He died December 4, 1695; his wife died February 16, 1727.

They had the following children:

1. John, b. Jun. 17, 1661; d. Jul. 17, 1733; m. (1) Jul. 7, 1684, Elizabeth Graves; m. (2) May 19, 1690, Elizabeth Giddings; m. (3) Jul. 27, 1723, Mrs. Sarah Perkins; m. (4) Jun. 17, 1729, Mrs. Prudence Marshall.
2. Margaret, m. Abraham Fitts; d. Feb. 28, 1692.
3. Samuel, m. Nov. 23, 1688, Mary Williams.
4. Mary, b. Aug. 16, 1666; d. prior to 1691.
5. Thomas, b. 1671; m. 1690, (1) Mary Varney; m. (2) Sept. 24, 1734, Mrs. Mary Calef; m. (3) Nov. 9, 1743, Mrs. Hannah Burnham.
6. Sarah, m. Apr. 13, 1693, John Burnham.
7. Joseph, b. 1678; m. 1702, Rebecca ———.
8. Benjamin, b. 1680; d. Nov. 26, 1753; m. Jun. 12, 1707, Abigail Burnham.

(The Choates in America, 1643-1896, p. 1-164.)

#### CHRISTINA CLAUSS

CHRISTINA CLAUSS was born at Kosteig, Alsace, in 1695. She was the widow of JOHN GEORGE CLAUSS, who died in 1748, at Volzburg, near Zweibruecken, Germany. She came to America with her son John George and a daughter in search of religious freedom, sailing from Rotterdam, Holland, on the ship "Phoenix," which arrived in Philadelphia, August 28, 1750. She died in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1775.

JOHN GEORGE CLAUSS, son of John George and Christian Clauss, was born February 28, 1722, and was aged twenty-eight upon his arrival in America. He died February 13, 1763. His wife was named CHRISTINA. The name of his children were as follows:

1. George.
2. Anna Maria.
3. Philip, b. 1752; d. 1781.
4. Mary, b. 1755; d. 1827.

CHRISTINA SOPHIA CLAUSS, daughter of John George and Christina Clauss, who came with her mother to Pennsylvania, was born November 24, 1724. She married CHRISTIAN GIESE, and died June 13, 1814.

(Hist. of Lehigh County, Pa., by Roberts, Stoudt & Krick, Vol. II, p. 186.)

#### PETER COURSEN (de Coursen)

PETER COURSEN was a French refugee and founder of the family in America. He was probably one of the first French settlers in America, settling in the Dutch Colony of New Netherlands (New Amsterdam), which began to colonize in 1611.

The origin of the Coursens in France was in Bretagne (Brittany), where the Coursen name is frequently found upon ancient French rec-







ords. Peter Coursen, the 1st, who emigrated to New Amsterdam in 1612, had the following children:

1. Jan Coursen, b. not later than 1608 in France.
2. Arcnt Coursen, a soldier in Fort Nassau, in 1633.
3. Jean Coursen, b. in France; m. 1619, Catharine Van Campen.
4. Cornelius Corson.

JEAN COURSEN married Catharine Van Campen, in New Amsterdam, in 1619. Doubtless he was born in France, and came with his father, Peter, to New Amsterdam in 1612. He resided here seven years prior to his marriage.

CORNELIUS CORSON, apparently the eldest child, was called and commonly known by his New Amsterdam neighbors from 1612, as "Cors. Pietertse Vroom or Fromm," which is translated in the following manner: Pietertse is a Dutch word, meaning in English, "a son of Peter"; "Fromm," then spelled Vroom, is also a Dutch word, translated in English means Pious. "Cors," then often used, was meant as an abbreviation of the name Cornelius. Thus the name of "Cors Pietertse Vroom or Fromm" is translated as Cornelius, the son of Peter the Pious. It is clear, therefore, that by so designating him, his good neighbors of New Amsterdam did not intend to change his true name of Cornelius Coursen, who was in fact the son of Peter, who, no doubt, was a pious member of the Reformed Dutch Church at that time.

Such misnomers were then customary and frequent. Thus, when "Bergen" wrote "Early Settlers of Kings Co., New York," he did not understand the Dutch language, and that that the Coursens had changed their names to Vroom, as he states.

Cornelius Coursen, the 1st, who was the son of Peter, the 1st, married Tryntie Hendricks. His death occurred in 1657. In her petition in the Orphans Masters of New Amsterdam, she gives the name and age of their children as follows:

1. Cornelis Corssen, 12 yrs. old, bap. Apr. 23, 1645.
2. Peter Corssen, 6 yrs. old, bap. Mar. 5, 1651.
3. Hendrick Corssen, 3 yrs. old, bap. Nov. 3, 1653.

(The Coursen (Corson) Family, by P. G. Ullman, 1917, p. 1-19; The Coursens of Sussex Co., New Jersey, by Woodruff; Dutch Reformed Church Records of New York.)

#### CAPTAIN CORNELIUS COURSEN, 2nd

Son of Cornelius, 1st, and grandson of Peter, the 1st, located in 1678, on Staten Island, New York, was the founder of the West Jersey and Staten Island branches of the Coursen family. He was born in New Amsterdam in 1645. With his mother and her second husband, Frederick Lubbertsen, whom she married after the decease of Cornelius Coursen, 1st, on August 3, 1657, he moved to Brooklyn.

Cornelius, the 2nd, later known as Captain, married Maretje Jacobse Van Der Grift on March 11, 1666. He located on Staten Island in 1678, where he was appointed Captain of Militia.



He had children:

1. Cornelius, 3d, d. prior to 1732 on Staten Island.
2. Benjamin Coursen, settled in Bucks Co., Pa., in 1726; m. Nelly -----.
3. Catharine, m. Peterson Staats.
4. Cornella, the second wife of Hendrick Cruser.
5. Jacob.
6. Christian, m. Antea -----.

(The Coursen (Courson) Family, by P. G. Ullman, p. 1-33; The Corson Family, by Hiram Corson, M.D., for Bucks Co. line.; The Corson Families of America, by Orville Corson.)

#### RICHARD DANA

RICHARD DANA was the first of the family in America. He was born in France about 1612. In 1629, with his parents and others, he fled to England, and emigrated from there to America in 1640, landing in the Plymouth colony. Afterward he removed to West Cambridge, now called Boston, Massachusetts. His home was called the Hannevell farm, which he once owned and sold to Edward Jackson in 1656. He died in West Cambridge (or Brighton), April 2, 1690.

Richard Dana was the father of Jacob, whose son Jacob was the father of Anderson Dana, Sr., who was born at Pomfret, Connecticut, October 26, 1735. He resided at Ashford, Connecticut, until 1772, when with his family he moved to Wyoming Valley, then called West Moreland, now in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

Richard Dana married in 1648, ANN BULLARD, of Cambridge, daughter of Robert and Ann Bullard, of Waterford. She died July 15, 1711. They had the following children:

1. John, b. Apr. 5, 1649; d. Oct. 12, 1649.
2. Hannah, b. Jul. 8, 1651; d. prior to 1728; m. Samuel Oldham.
3. Samuel, b. Oct. 13, 1652; d. Nov. 4, 1653.
4. Jacob, b. Feb. 2, 1654; d. Dec. 24, 1698.
- 5.-6. Twins.
7. Benjamin, b. Feb. 20, 1659; d. Aug. 15, 1738.
8. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 20, 1661; m. Daniel Woodward.
9. Daniel, b. Mar. 20, 1663-4; d. Oct. 10, 1749.
10. Deliverance, b. May 5, 1669; d. 1754; m. Samuel Hyde.
11. Sarah.

(Dana Genealogy, by Rev. John Jay Dana, Vol. II, p. 47; Hist. Families of America.)

#### DeBOLT

(Reybolt — Tiebolt — DeBolt)

MICHAEL DeBOLT came from France prior to the American Revolution, first to Virginia, then up to what is now Fayette County, Pennsylvania, near Masontown. It is said there were two brothers who came to America together, but we have record of only one by this name.

Michael DeBolt was a ranger on the frontiers in Washington



County, Pennsylvania, 1778-1783. (In the records his name was written Reybolt and Teibolt, but legal records prove they were meant for DeBolt.)

Michael DeBolt died in 1785 and his son Michael, Jr., died in 1859, aged 85 years.

MICHAEL DeBOLT, JR. married ABALONA YEAGER, daughter of Joseph Yeager, a Revolutionary soldier.

Michael DeBolt, Sr., was a gunsmith, and it is said that neither he nor his son's family were ever molested by the Indians. They were friends. It is also said that they were one of the few French families who continued to live in that locality.

The earliest date we have of Michael DeBolt, Sr., in Pennsylvania is April 1, 1773, when a survey of 100 acres of land in Westmoreland County was made for him. There are numerous deeds in his name on record.

(Pa. Archives, 3rd Ser., Vol. XXVI, XXVIII, p. 725; also 6th Series, Vol. 2, p. 23; and Hennings' Statutes of Va., Vol. 8, p. 127.)

DECOW (DeCou)  
(Lauren des Cou — De Cow)

LAWRENCE DECOW, of Tudworth, Yorkshire, England, died 1663, buried at Fishlake; administration, July 22, 1663, by wife JACKIN (Jacqueline), who died in 1664, administration March 24, 1664, to son Isaac Decow.

Lawrence Decow was a member of Sandtoft Colony of Huguenot Refugees. They had the following children:

1. Isaac, d. in America, Nov. 13, 1687.
2. Abraham, m. before 1674.
3. Sarah, d. 1707; bur. Mar. 12, 1707 at Summercroft.
4. Jacob, d. Feb. 7, 1688.
5. Jane.

ISAAC, with his brother JACOB DECOW, came to America in 1686, on the ship "Shields" of Stockton. They set sail from Hull, March 8, 1686, and landed in May following. He had previously bought land of William Penn.

Isaac Decow was born in Tudworth, Yorkshire, England. He died in Chester, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1686-7. He married first, March 12, 1667, at Settle Monthly Meeting, Yorkshire, England. SUSANNA ASHTON, of Ealand who died October 21, 1678 and by whom he had the following children:

1. Jacob, b. Jul. 2, 1668, in England; d. 1735, in N.J.; m. Oct. 21, 1699, Elizabeth Newbold, widow of James Newbold, and dau of Robert and Prudence Powell.
2. John, b. Sept. 25, 1671, in England; d. Oct. 31, 1721.
3. Isaac, b. Oct. 6, 1673, in England; d. 1755, in N.J.; m. (1) Rachel Newby, dau. of Mark and Hannah Newby; m. (2) Feb. 25, 1705, Anne Davenport; m. (3) 1742, Martha New-





berry Davenport Allen, widow of Nathan Allen and Franeis Davenport, Jr.

4. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 25, 1675; m. Apr. 5, 1695, Richard Dell.

5. Emanuel, b. May 19, 1678; d. Oct. 27, 1681.

Isaac Deew married (2) August 24, 1680, REBECCA WHITTON, of Draham, born 1654, died July 29, 1705, at Crosswicks, New Jersey. They had one child:

6. Susanna, b. Feb. 16, 1682, in England; m. Feb. 14, 1705, Ambrose Field, son of Robert and Susanna, of Newtown, Queens Co., L.I.

Rebecca Decow, his widow, married (2) August 12, 1692, Francis Davenport, Sr.

(DeCou Geneal., by S. E. & John Allen DeCou, p. 76-80.)

Jacob DeCow, son of Isaac, married HANNAH MARSHALL, who died in 1701. They had the following children:

1. Isaac.

2. Hannah, m. Thomas England.

3. Abraham.

(DeCou Geneal., by S. E. & John Allen DeCou, p. 76, 77, 80.)

#### De FRAIN — Du FRESNE

(Du Frain, Du Fresne, etc.)

This name (variously written DeFrain, DuFrain, and DuFresne) occurs in many locations in France and presents an honorable lineage, one branch of which belongs to the nobility of Normandy. They were largely Protestants and must have suffered very much from the religious persecutions, as we find refugee families of this name in the Palatinate, Switzerland, England, South Carolina, and Pennsylvania. The origin of the earliest family in the latter state is somewhat obscure. Among the passengers on the Ship "Louthier," which arrived in Philadelphia in 1731, was Maria Forrain. Circumstances point to her as being the mother of the DeFrain family of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Her husband may have perished at sea. Of this family we have the following record:

1. Martin, m. prior to 1743.

2. John, m. prior to 1746.

3. Jacob, b. 1730; confirmed at the Trappe in 1748.

4. Peter, m. 1753.

5. Elizabeth, m. prior to 1747, Adam Heilman.

6. Christian.

7. Frederick.

Muhlenburg, the founder of the Lutheran Church in America, in reporting the confirmation of the above mentioned Elizabeth DuFrain, states that her parents were Huguenots, with the inference that she was orphaned in early youth.

(Pa. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. I, p. 55; Memorials of the Huguenots in America, by Stapleton, p. 56.)



ISAAC De GROSSE  
(Grosse, Grooce, Grose, le Gros)

The Pioneer of this family, Isaae Grosse, as he used the name, was born in England, at Cornwall. In 1635 or earlier he came to New England. He was among the original inhabitants of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. His name began to appear on the records in 1635. He settled in Boston, and was admitted a freeman to the Boston Church, April 17, 1636. He was dismissed from the congregation to that of Exeter, January 6, 1638, at which time he followed wheelwrighting. He remained sometime at Exeter, but eventually returned to Boston.

In the mother country he was engaged in the brewing business. In the new country he followed in the wheelwright business and husbandry, acquiring "a great allotment of land at Muddy River," now Brookline. His name appears frequently in the records from 1635, apparently a man of consequence, having the title of "Mr." His death occurred in July of 1649. His estate was one of the largest of his time. His wife was named Ann. They had the following children:

1. Edmund, b. about 1618, in England; d. Mar. 1, 1655; m. (1) Catharine, and they had children:
  1. Isaac, b. Oct. 1, 1642.
  2. Susanna, b. Aug. 1644.
  3. Hannah, bap. Aug. 15, 1647.
  4. Lydia, bap. Mar. 10, 1650.

Edmund married (2) ANN, and had children:

5. Mary, b. Sept. 9, 1652.
  6. Eliza, b. Jan. 30, 1654.
  7. John, b. Apr. 21, 1655.
2. Clement was of Boston, an innholder. It is claimed he was very young when he came to Massachusetts with his parents. He was a brewer. As early as Jan. 25, 1661, he received a license in Boston to draw beer, and kept public house continuously up to 1677; m. (1) Mary, about 1646. They had the following children:
    1. Thomas, b. about 1647 in Boston; m. Elizabeth Phillips.
    2. Simon; m. Elizabeth Bond.
    3. Isaac.
    4. Matthew.
    5. Edmund, b. Mar. 9, 1655-6.
    6. Elizabeth, d. Jul. 1, 1656.
    7. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 5, 1659.
    8. William, b. Mar. 3, 1666.

Clement m. (2) about 1667-8, Ann ———, and had children:

9. Edward (Edmund), b. Sept. 26, 1669.
10. Ann, b. Mar. 18, 1670.

The death of Clement Grosse no doubt occurred between 1677 and 1687, as his name does not appear after 1677. On the tax lists of 1676,



he was taxed for houses and wharves. On the tax lists for 1687 his name does not appear, but his son Thomas Grosse was taxed for houses, mills, etc., trade and estate.

(New England Geneal., Vol. III, p. 1543; Diet. of Early Settlers, by Savage, Vol. II; Tax Lists of Boston, 1676; Commissioners Rept. B.B.M. & D., 1660-1701.)

### JEAN DeHARCOURT

The family deHarcourt belonged to the ancient nobility of France and took its name from the estate (terre) deHaricourt in la Comte de Saint Pol.

Jean DeHarcourt lived in Mulhofen, a farm village about four miles from London. The following is a list of his children:

1. Peter DeHarcourt.
2. Susan DeHarcourt, m. Jean Bertolet, came to Pennsylvania and settled in Oley Valley.
3. Paul DeHarcourt.
4. Anna Maria DeHarcourt.
5. Esther DeHarcourt, m. Jacob Steiner.

Anna Maria Harcourt married ——— Weimer, and he died soon after. With her daughter, yet a child, the young widow set forth to London, and America. On the same ship bound for America, was Isaac DeTurk, whom she married probably soon after their arrival in 1709, at Esopus, Dutchess County, New York. Here they made their temporary home before coming to Oley, in Berks County, Pennsylvania.

By her first marriage, Anna Maria (DeHarcourt) Weimer had one daughter, Catharine Weimer, who married Abraham LeVan, and by the second marriage, Maria and Isaac DeTurk had two children, Esther DeTurk, who married Abraham Bertolet, and John DeTurk, who married Deborah Hoch.

(Hist. and Geneal. of the DeTurk Family, by Eugene P. DeTurk, 1934, p. 45-50.)

### DeHASS

The DeHass family is said to have been of patrician rank in France, from whence a branch fled to Holland in the early stages of the Protestant persecutions.

In 1749, GEORGE PHILIP DeHASS arrived and settled near Lebanon. He was the father of General John Philip DeHass.

John Philip DeHass was born in Holland in 1735 and came with his father to America and located in Lebanon, Pennsylvania. He entered the military service of the Province as an ensign under General Armstrong in the Kittanning expedition, serving also under Colonels Burd and Bouquet in their expeditions against the hostile Indians. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1764. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, he at once tendered his service to the Colonial Government, was commissioned in 1776 Colonel of the First Pennsylvania Battalion, and participated in the Long Island campaign. In 1777, he was promoted by





Congress to the rank of Brigadier General and remained in the service throughout the war.

In 1779, he moved to Philadelphia where he died in 1786. It is said he was very proud of his noble ancestry and used a seal which may enable Heraldists to connect his family.

His son John Philip DeHass, Jr., a Lieutenant in the Revolution, located on the military lands of his father at Beech Creek, in Clinton County, where he died in 1821.

(Memorials of the Huguenots in America, by Stapleton, p. 123.)

#### DeHAVEN (ten Deriven, In den Hoeven)

JACOB DeHAVEN came to America from France, with his brothers, SAMUEL, EDWARD, and PETER, in the ante-Revolutionary times. He was a well-to-do Frenchman. He came from the borders of France, the border provinces between France and Germany, between 1750 and 1760.

The DeHavens were very well-to-do for those days. They originally made money in vine culture (vineyards) in France before coming to America.

They first settled near the Swedish settlement of "Swedeland," then and until 1784 in Philadelphia County, and later appeared in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. They located on one of the "Penn grants." The products of their plantation were used during the Revolution to supply the Continental army while in their section of the county.

The original land acquired by the DeHavens became gradually divided and sub-divided among their sons and grandsons, and some of it is still held by the descendants. Jacob DeHaven loaned money to the U. S. Government during the American Revolution. He had two sons, one died in infancy and the other in the Battle of Germantown.

PETER DeHAVEN died in 1815, and is buried in Old Swedes Churchyard. He married January 18, 1763, ELIZABETH KNIGHT. He and his younger brother and his son lived in Philadelphia, and during the Revolutionary War, manufactured arms and ammunition for the government under a special contract for which he received large sums.

At the beginning of the war, Peter DeHaven conducted with care and attention the public gun factory and powder mills of Pennsylvania, situated at 3rd and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, at French Creek, Chester County, Pennsylvania, at Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, and at other places.

The DeHavens were among our noble Colonial heroes and statesmen and were associated on different occasions with Washington, Lafayette, Morris and others, in matters of public affairs.

#### SAMUEL DeHAVEN

Samuel DeHaven, one of the four brothers, was born in 1724 and died February 19, 1815, aged 91 years. He is buried at Old Swedes Church. He married SUSANNA SPAULDING, born 1726, died April 17,



1814, aged 88, buried at Old Swedes Church. They had the following children:

1. Betsy, m. James Buck. No children.
2. John, b. Apr. 1, 1753; d. Oct. 16, 1823; m. Hannah Pawling, b. Jan. 9, 1763; d. Jun. 14, 1835 They had seven children.
3. Isaac, b. 1763; d. Mar. 6, 1828; m. Mary Osborne. They had ten children.
4. Samuel, b. 1764; d. Nov. 13, 1834, unm.
5. Moses, b. 1765; m. He had two children.
6. Jonathan, b. 1766; d. Nov. 7, 1822, unm.
7. Peter; d. unm.

Samuel was a soldier in the War of the Revolution (1775-1783). The descendants of Samuel DeHaven claim relationship, through inter-marriage into the Ball family, with Mary Washington, nee Ball.

Samuel DeHaven gave money to the U. S. Government. His loan up to \$17,000 is recorded in the Treasurer's Department.

#### EDWARD DeHAVEN

One of the four brothers, settled in Kentucky.

(Hist. of the DeHaven Family, by Howard DeH. Ross, Ph.D. Scharf & Westcott; Hist. of Phila., Vol. 1, p. 389, etc.)

#### HOPE de la FASSE

Wife of John Wills

The exact date of the arrival of Hope De La Fasse is not known, neither is the name of her parents or with whom she came. It is possible that her parents may have started on the voyage with her, but like many others in those troubled days, may have died on the way over. At least we find no others bearing the name De La Fasse.

She came to America in or before 1682, as her name first appears on the records in that year, when, on October 26, 1682, she was married in the Burlington Friends Monthly Meeting to JOHN WILLS, of Burlington, New Jersey, son of Daniel Wills, one of the early settlers in that section.

John Wills was born July 9, 1660, no doubt in England, and died in Burlington County, New Jersey, February 26, 1746. Hope, his wife, was born about 1662 and died in 1720.

John and hope had the following children:

1. Daniel, b. Dec. 17, 1689; m. Elizabeth Woolston. They had a son John and others.
2. James; m. Sarah ———. They had sons Jacob and Samuel.
3. Jonathan.
4. Moses.
5. Aaron.
6. John.
7. Hope, m. ——— Lippincott, and had son Freedom. They had children: Abel, Samuel, Hope and Molly.
8. Elizabeth; m. Samuel Lippincott. They had children.



9. Anne; m. Jonathan Ladd. They had children Elizabeth, Samuel and Jonathan.
10. Sarah; m. ——— Lord. They had children.
11. Rebecca; m. William Tomlinson. They had children Hope, Elizabeth, Anne and Sarah.

These names may not be listed correctly as of date of birth, but are in the order named in his Will, dated September 17, 1745, on file in Trenton, New Jersey.

John Wills married second Elizabeth ———, who survived him. (Burlington and Mt. Holly M.M. Rds.; History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, N. J., p. 504; M. of Burlington M.M., Clement Papers and Mattack Records.)

### JACQUES de la FONTAIN (James Fountain)

JAMES FONTAIN was born in Janoville, April 7, 1658. He was the son of Jacques de la Fontain and his second wife MARIE CHARLTON, to whom he was married in 1641.

James Fountain married and had six children born at Tauton before 1694. Of his wife we know very little, except that one of her names, possibly a middle name, was ANNE, as it was said his daughter Anne was given one of her mother's names.

The father was a clergyman as was his father before him, and suffered much by persecution.

His sister Elizabeth was the first of this family to leave Europe for America. She married ——— Santreau, who decided to come to America. They were shipwrecked in sight of Boston, their destined port, and they and their five children were drowned.

James never came to America, but some of his children came later and were the heads of the American branch of the family.

He was the father of the following children:

1. James, 3rd.
2. Aaron.
3. Mary Anne, b. Apr. 12, 1690.
4. Peter.
5. John.
6. Moses. All were born in Taunton.

After they left there a son named Francis was born September 16, 1697. Of these children, John, Peter, James and Mary Anne came to America.

JOHN FONTAIN was the first to come, seemingly to look things over before any of the rest came. He arrived in Virginia about 1714, and traveled through the Colony there, as well as in parts of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. He concluded that Virginia was best suited to his brother PETER, and wrote him to that effect. In 1715, Peter and his wife came to Virginia where they found John awaiting them.





JAMES FONTAIN was the next to come to Virginia. He sailed in April of 1717 and brought with him his wife and child and his wife's mother. His wife died January 29, 1721, and his death occurred after 1722.

MARY ANNE, the sister who was born in 1690, married MATTHEW MAURY, a French refugee, and they came to Virginia in 1719.

John seems to have gotten his brothers and sister established and then returned to Europe in July of 1719, where he married in London, MISS MARY GLANESSON of French parentage, and soon after he sailed again for Virginia.

(Hist. of a Huguenot Family, by Ann Maury.)

#### JACOB FORNEY (Farnee, Farni)

JACOB FORNEY, the Pioneer ancestor of the North Carolina family, came to America in 1739. His father had fled from France to the Palatinate, from whence his son came to Pennsylvania.

Jacob Forney came on the ship "Friendship" from Rotterdam, which arrived in Philadelphia and qualified on September 3, 1739. In the ship listing his name is spelled variously Farnee, Forni and Fornu, and his age is given as 18 years.

Apparently he went directly to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he remained industriously employed until the age of maturity, when he returned to Germany to procure a small legacy. Having adjusted his affairs, he again embarked for America on board a vessel bringing over many emigrants from the Canton of Berne in Switzerland. Among them was a rosy-cheeked damsel who particularly attracted young Forney's attention. Her name was MARIA BERENER. Their vessel, the ship "Brothers" from Rotterdam, arrived in Philadelphia, September 16, 1751. Soon after their arrival, Jacob and MARIA BERENER were married in Lancaster County.

About this time, the rich but cheap lands of the Yadkin and Catawba, with a salubrious climate, were attracting immigration, and Jacob Forney determined to join the courageous pioneers. Accordingly, after a few years, he removed from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to North Carolina, and settled in Lincoln County about 1754, where he and his sons became leading men.

Jacob Forney was born in France near the Swiss border. He died at the age of 85, in 1806, near the place where he first settled in North Carolina.

Jacob and Maria (Berener) Forney had three sons:

1. Jacob Forney, Jr., b. Nov. 6, 1754, d. Nov. 7, 1840. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. After the War, he settled in Burke County. He married Mary Corpening of Burke Co., and they had 11 children. One died young; 7 sons and 3 daughters all married. Their descendants are numerous in Lincoln, Catawba, Burke and Rutherford Counties.



2. Peter Forney, b. in Lincoln County, North Carolina, Apr. 21, 1756; d. there Feb. 1, 1834. In 1783, he married Nancy Abernathy and they had a large family of sons and daughters. He was a General in the Revolution. He, with his brother Abram Forney, Abram Earhardt and one of the Abernathy families were instrumental in producing most of the iron in Lincoln County. After the war, General Forney was General of the State Militia. He was a member of the House of Commons 1794-1797, and State Senator.
  3. Abram Forney, b: 1758 in Lincoln County, N. C.; d. 1819. m. Rachel Gabriel. Abram was a gallant soldier and a Major in the War of the Revolution. They had two sons, Abram E., and John W., who died young.
- (Annals of Lincoln Co., N. C., by Sherrill, p. 112-124; Hist. of N. C., by John H. Wheeler; Pa. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol 1, p. 463, 264, 268, 270; Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 93.)

#### PETER FORNEY

This name, so honorably known in America, emanates from several immigrant heads, all undoubtedly traceable to the ancestral family seat at Ferney, a town in the Department of Ain, on the borders of France, and near the city of Geneva, Switzerland. The name occurs prominently in French history. Some of this name of the Huguenot faith forsook their native land and located in Switzerland and the Palatinate immediately adjacent, from whence they came to America. It is a significant fact that nearly all of the immigrants of this name came in the company of Huguenots. While we are not prepared to say that all of the Forney immigrants were of Huguenot antecedents, it is established beyond a doubt that PETER FORNEY, SR., who came to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, prior to 1733, must be designated as one. He is known to have come from France, near Geneva, which would incline to the belief that his home was at or near the town from which the family took its name.

The exact date of his arrival is not known. In 1733, he obtained a warrant for land on the Cocolis, where he died in 1749, leaving five children and a considerable estate. The children named in his will were as follows:

1. Abraham.
2. Peter, Jr.
3. Ann.
4. Mary.
5. Susan.

(Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 92.)

#### LABEZIELE de MARNANDA

(John Labasieur)

(LaBezeile, Labeziele, Lebasser, Lebassur, etc.)

LABEZIELE de MARNANDA was the first of the family to come to America. It is claimed he came to this country with other Frenchmen



for the War of the American Revolution. This is no doubt true, as we find in "Combattants Francois De La Guerre Americaine," in 1778-1783, the name of Labeziele de Maranda. He dropped the de Marnanda part of his name when he arrived here and used the name Labezius.

The first we find the name on the records is in The First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, August 26, 1789, when JOHN LABASIEUR was married to MARY PORTER. John and Mary Labasieur had a son James and probably others.

JAMES LABASIEUR was born about 1791 and died May 12, 1827.

August 2, 1813, James Labezius (as he spelled the name) married RUTH AMY CULLY, born January 20, 1795, died September 22, 1840. She was the daughter of Thomas Cully of Martic Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In 1818, John Lebesius and James Lebezius, with others, received warrants for land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. James and Ruth Amy Labezius had the following children:

1. Mary Ann, b. May 6, 1814, in Lancaster County; m. David W. Scott.
2. George W., b. Sept. 11, 1816; d. Aug. 25, 1859, unm.
3. James, b. Nov 3, 1818; d. May 28, 1832, unm.
4. Isabella, b. Apr. 13, 1821; d. Jan. 18, 1860, unm.
5. Thomas John, b. May 22, 1823; d. Nov. 5, 1914.

(Combattants Francois De La Guerre, Americaine; Pa. Arch., 2nd Ser., Vol. IX, p. 93; Pa. Arch., 3rd Ser., Vol. XXIV, p. 465.)

#### NICHOLAS DePUY

Nicholas DePuy, the founder of the family, fled from France to Holland during the persecution of the Huguenots, and came to America with his brothers Ephraim and Abraham, and settled near Kingston, New York.

He sailed from Artois, France, on the ship "Purmerland Church," reaching New York in October, 1662. He applied in March, 1663, to city authorities for land, seed and six months' provisions.

In June, 1665, he was sworn in as "Beer and Weight house Poster." In 1674, he was named in a list of the wealthiest citizens. He lived in what was known as DeMarkevelt, in the rear of the present Produce Exchange.

His wife's name was CATHERINA RENARD. Her relatives were also residents of the city, and evidently changed their name to DeVos or DePosch. Their children were as follows:

1. John, b. 1656.
2. Moses, b. 1657.
3. Joseph, b. 1663.
4. Aaron, b. 1664.
5. Magdalen, b. 1667.
6. Susanna, b. 1669.
7. Nicholas, b. 1670.
8. Paulus, b. 1675.





Authorities speak of his having three children on his arrival in New York, but the above dates do not seem to confirm it, unless one died prior to 1691.

Nicholas's will was proved in July, 1691, and he left his property to his wife and his surviving children, John, Moses, Aaron, Susannah, and Nicholas, share and share alike.

He had been granted, sometime before his death, a large tract of land west of the Hudson, in Ulster County, and on this land his son Moses settled, probably before his father's death. Moses became one of the most prominent men in Ulster County. He married Marie (or Margaret) Wynkoop.

(DePuy Geneal. by Foff; First Dutch Church of Kingston, N. Y. Records.)

### ISAAC DeRIEMER

(deRymer, DeReamer, D'Ryomer, Deriemer)

ISAAC DeRIEMER and his wife LYSBETH GREVENRSET (Greversad, Greefrsadt, and Grevenrsdt), sister of Isaac and daughter of Metje Grevenrset, were the progenitors of the family in America.

Isaac DeRiemer was a Huguenot, who left France and went to Holland. Isaac and Lysbeth were doubtless married in Holland and came to America about 1643.

He was a prosperous young merchant of the city, but his residence in the city of Manhattan seems to have been brief. We do not find the date of his death, but it was probably early in the 1650's, as Lysbeth married second, Elbert Elbertson, who died suddenly November 9, 1655. Lysbeth married the third time on February 14, 1659, Rev. Samuel Drisius, associate pastor of the New York Dutch Church. Rev. Drisius died in 1672, but his wife Lysbeth survived him until December 25, 1687.

Isaac and Lysbeth DeRiemer had the following children:

1. Margharetta, m. (1) in the Reformed Dutch Church of New Amsterdam, Jun. 5, 1658, Hon. Cornelis Sterwyck, by whom she had seven children. She m. (2) Oct. 20, 1686, Dominie Henrich Selyns, Pastor of the same church, who died in 1712.
2. Peter, b. about 1643, about the date of their coming to America, but whether he was born in Holland or New Amsterdam is not known. He m. in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, Jan. 10, 1665, Susanna, eldest daughter of Isaac deForest and Sarah du Trieux. He d. in New York City, 1702. They had a son Isaac II, b. 1666.
3. Machlett, b. Jan. 8, 1644; m. (1) Nicholas Gouverneur of Huguenot ancestry, by whom she had two sons, Abraham and Osaac; she m. (2) Oct. 14, 1685, in Reformed Dutch Church, in New York City, Jasper Nissepadt, who d. in New York, Sept. 27, 1706. Three daughters were born to this marriage.
4. Huybert, m. Catharine (Smith?) by whom he left two children, Isaac and Elizabeth. Opposite his name in the Church



Record is found these words "Gestorven o pM." The place of his death here referred to was probably the town of Mearix or Meuse in France, on the river of that name, and where his daughter Elizabeth was born. He was a naval surgeon.

(Colonial New York, Vol. II, p. 426; Vol. III, p. 740-1; Valentine's Manuel, 1853, p. 397; Records of Ref. Dutch Ch., N. Y. City; Hist. of City of New York, p. 98; The DeRierner Family, by Rev. W. E. DeRierner.)

### DeVEAUX

(DeVoe, deVeaux, deVoix, Duvou)

FREDERICK DeVEAUX was born about the year 1645 in the Province of Annis (said to be near Rochelle), in France. When a boy of twelve or fourteen years of age, he, with his parents and two brothers at least, set out from their home to escape the various restrictions put upon them by the authorities, and after much difficulty and suffering, they arrived at Manheim, Germany. Here Frederick DeVeaux grew to manhood and became a tradesman in the town, where he was married about the year 1673. His wife, however, was not long his companion; death claimed her soon after their marriage. Being without children, and having received favorable accounts of America, he decided to close his business and follow his brothers and other relatives, who had come to the new country several years before.

In 1675, he took passage for England, and from there came to New York, and soon after settled in Harlem, where on June 24, 1677 (O.C.), appears in the Dutch Church records the marriage of FREDERICK DU VOIX, widower, to "HESTER TERNEUR, daughter of Daniel Tourneur," of Harlem.

By this marriage he came into possession of a tract of land known afterwards as "Cromwell Creek" where it connects with the Harlem River, near the "Central Bridge."

The children of Frederick and his wife Hester were as follows (the first four were also recorded in the Dutch Church Records; the others may not be named in the correct order of birth):

1. Jacob (named for his father's youngest brother). It is supposed that the boy died young; no further account of him.
2. Rachel, b. 1678; m. 1702, John or Johannes Dyckman; the latter resided in Hackensack, N. J.  
Jacob and Rachel were twins.
3. Hester (Esther or Easter), b. May 8, 1680; m. Levi Vincent.
4. Susannah (Susan), b. Jul. 1, 1682; m. Andrew Naudain (Nodine), Jr., 1698. They resided in New Rochelle.
5. Frederick.
6. Daniel.
7. Abel.
8. Mary, b. 1689; m. (1) Eavourt Brown. They had children.  
She m. (2) Joshua Bishop.



9. Leah (or Lena), b. 1691; m. (1) Peter Gendron; m. (2) Nathaniel Bailey; in 1728 they moved to Rye, N. Y.
  10. Dinah, b. 1694, m. (1) Lewis Guyon in 1712. He died in 1731.
  11. Joseph.
  12. Judith, b. about 1698; m. John Barhyte, 1718.
  13. Abigail, no doubt the youngest, d. unm.
- (The DeVeaux Geneal., by F. DeVou.)

#### deVEAU — DeVOS

The first members of the family who emigrated to America were found in New Amsterdam (New York), as early as the year 1653. They were Matheus DeVos (as he spelled it), and his wife.

His wife died soon after their arrival, and in 1656 he married the widow of Philip Gerardy, whose maiden name was MARIE POLLET, and she was in possession of considerable property in Stone Street, where they resided. He appeared to be a man of considerable intelligence, as he was early engaged in the business of public notary, and frequently appeared in the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens as the attorney for litigant parties.

HENRY DeVOS, with a young sister named Anna are found here some two years later (1655). Henry soon after married and had a daughter named Mary, born in 1659, and another later named Catalina, who married, in 1686, Nicholas Depuy. Anna, the sister of Henry, married (1665) Christian Lyerson.

These early settlers, when pronouncing their original name — if it was deVeaux — no doubt called and wrote it DeVos; afterwards the name was found differently spelled both in the records and press. In church records, Bibles, wills, letters, bills, and tombstones, the name is spelled in almost every conceivable form.

DAVID duFOUR was the next earliest arrival found here. His posterity, which became numerous in this country, changed the form of their name to Devoor and Devoe. He was a native of Mons, in Hainault. He left France with others of his family and went to Sedan, and afterward to Amsterdam. Left by the death of his wife, Mary Bouleu, with a young child, Jean or John, born during their stay at Sedan, David found another companion in Jeane Frances, aged thirty-two years, from Quervrain, a little east of Mons. They married July 10, 1657. The same year, with his new wife and young son, he sailed for Manhattan Island, the present New York, and settled in Harlem. He died in 1698, leaving the following children, named in his will, proved in 1699:

1. John.
2. David.
3. Peter.
4. Glaude.
5. Adrien.

JOHN DEVOOR, son of David duFour, was born about 1655, and was brought to America while an infant. He married in 1676, Jannetje







Van Isselteyn, by whom he had twelve children. After her death he married Mary Van Woglum, of Albany, by whom there were no children. He died about 1720.

DAVID, son of David duFour, was born in 1659; married Elizabeth Jansen in 1689. They had the following children:

1. Margaret, b. 1690.
2. David, b. 1693.
3. Jannetie, b. 1695.
4. John, b. 1697.
5. Elizabeth, b. 1708.
6. Matthew, b. 1710.

Of Peter, Glaude and Adrien there is no further record.  
(The DeVeaux Geneal., by Thos. F. DeVoe, p. 1-28.)

PIERRE DeVEAU (deVine, DuVeau)  
(Pierre Devine)

PIERRE DeVEAU, born in France, came to Pennsylvania about 1737. Soon after his arrival he is found in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa. Little is known of him, as he was killed shortly after his arrival in an Indian outbreak. A messenger rode through the settlement to tell the people of the massacre. He called to Pierre DeVine's wife who stepped to the door to hear his report of her husband's death. She was combing her hair at the time. The next neighbor who lived some distance away, on hearing of Mr. DeVine's death, immediately started to the young wife's assistance, and on arriving found her with the comb still in her hand lying dead on the floor and a new born baby lying at her feet.

The child was given the name of Jane (probably the mother's name) and taken by kind neighbors named Gibson who raised her to womanhood. (Indians Massacres, 1755-1760.)

JANE DeVINE married, 1802, ABNER UPDERGRAFF. They both lie buried in Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Jane was born in 1781, and died September 14, 1856. Abner was born in 1772 and died September 9, 1846. They had at least one daughter:

1. Lydia Updergraph, b. May 14, 1804; d. Jul. 2, 1871; m. Mar. 14, 1824, William Jordan Howard, who was b. Dec. 31, 1799; d. Oct. 4, 1862.

(Memorials of the Huguenots in America, by Stapleton, p. 150.)

CHRISTIAN DEYO  
(Doio, Doyou)

Two New Paltz patentees, Christian and Pierre, bore the name of Deyo and were father and son. They were among the last of the twelve to set foot on the soil of the New World, where Anthony Crispell, Louis DuBois and his sons and the two LeFevre brothers had already resided for some years.

In 1675, Pierre Deyo was still in the Palatinate, as is shown by his certificate of good standing and church membership from the noted pastor Amyot.



Pierre Doio and Agatha Nichel were married January 21, 1675.

Louis DuBois was the man who discovered New Paltz and was the leader in the settlement, but Christian Deyo was called "Grandpere" or grandfather, in the old documents, and was, in fact, the grandfather of most of the children of the youthful settlement. Christian's son Pierre was a patentee, likewise his four sons-in-law, John and Abraham Hasbrouch, Simon LeFevre and Abraham DuBois. Christian Deyo was certainly an old man at the time of the settlement of New Paltz and lived only about ten years afterward. His will is dated 1st day of February 1686/7.

Pierre Deyo, the Patentee, left four sons:

1. Christian, b. in Palatinate 1674.
2. Abraham, b. at Hurley 1676.
3. Pierre, bap. at New Paltz 1683.
4. Henricus, bap. at New Paltz 1690.
5. Mary, b. 1679; m. Jacob Clearwather, settled at Bontecoe.
6. Margaret.

(Hist. of New Paltz, N.Y., by LeFevre, p. 253-257.)

#### HENRY DORNEY

(Durney, Dorni, Thurney, Turnet, and Tournet)

The name Dorney is found in old records spelled in various ways.

HENRY DORNEY (written on the ship list Dorning) arrived in Philadelphia on the ship "Phoenix" from Rotterdam, September 30, 1743. He settled in Whitehall Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, soon after his arrival, as we find his name November 10, 1745, when Eva Catharine, a daughter of Henry and Appolonia Dorney, was baptized. He died prior to December 18, 1771, leaving a number of children.

PETER DORNEY (written on the ship list Peter Turni), who arrived in Philadelphia, October 12, 1741, on the ship "Friendship," was aged thirty years at the time of his arrival. His connection with Henry is not known, but he settled in the same vicinity and his name appears in 1749.

DANIEL DORNEY was born in 1725 in France. He came to Pennsylvania in 1740. He was in Macungie Township in 1768, and died there in 1779. His wife was named ELIZABETH ———. They had eleven children:

1. John.
2. Daniel.
3. Henry.
4. Philip.
5. Anna.
6. Maria, m. Lorentz Guth, Jr.
7. Eve.
8. Barbara.
9. Magdalena.



10. Peter.

11. Adam, b. 1768.

The Dorney family of Lehigh County, is descended from Henry and Daniel Tournet, who settled there about 1743. Daniel died in 1779, leaving eleven children. Some descendants still own parts of the original tract. Dorney Park takes its name from this family. On a recent poster from Alsace appears the name Dornés.

(Hist. of Lehigh Co., Pa., by Roberts, Stoudt, Krick & Dietrich, 1914, Vol. II, p. 279-80; Pa. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. 1, p. 307; Huguenot Soc. of Pa. Proceed., Vol. II-III, p. 33.)

### JACOB DURING

JACOB DURING, a French physician and surgeon, came to Pennsylvania and settled in York, in 1768. He was a native of Strassburg. He entered the French army when he was very young, in the Regiment de Waldner. He continued in the same regiment twelve years, in the reign of Louis XVI. He, being of a gay, cheerful disposition, the colonel placed him under his special favor. He was assigned to the Surgeons of the army, where he made some proficiency in the skill and knowledge of surgery. He continued in that occupation until he received the certificate of his discharge with esteem and honor to himself and satisfaction of his Major and Colonel.

He was engaged to marry IOCAN NCATHERINE ARTER, a native of Visenbourg, in the province of Alsace on the Rhine, and the day after he obtained his discharge, February 25, 1767, they were married in Visenbourg. They immediately set out for Holland, from whence they took passage across the Atlantic to Philadelphia, arriving November 9, 1767. They proceeded at once to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to join a sister of Mrs. Durang who was married here, and they decided to settle here also for awhile. Here, on January 6, 1768, their Son John was born.

Jacob Durang set his mind on permanently establishing himself in his profession. Little York, not so far from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, proved to be a field to his advantage. The novelty of a man of his profession, so desired by the people of that place, with the customary address and politeness, accompanied by the use of both the French and German language, soon gained him popularity with the inhabitants of Little York and vicinity, and he became one of the foremost men in the community.

In the Revolutionary War he joined with his brethren in arms against Great Britain. He was with the York County Militia, in Captain George Eichelberger's Company from Yorktown on December 27, 1775.

After the British evacuated Philadelphia, he purchased property in Philadelphia, a house in the central part of the city. He sold his property in York, and soon after moved his family to Philadelphia.

JOHN DURANG, son of Jacob born in Lancaster, January 6, 1768, died March 31, 1822, at the age of fifty-four years. His wife Mary, born





1778, died in Harrisburg, Pa., September 5, 1812, at the age of forty-four years. They had the following children:

1. Charles, b. Dec. 4, 1794; d. Feb. 5, 1870; m. Mary White, an actress, b. in London, Eng., 1802.
2. Ferdinanda, b. 1796, in Hartford. Conn.; d. 1831; m. Miss Plaine, an actress.
3. Augustus, b. 1800, in Philadelphia, Pa. Lost at sea.
4. Charlotte, b. 1803, in Philadelphia; d. 1849, unm.
5. Julia Catharine, b. 1805; d. 1849; m. (1) ----- Godey; m. (2) James Wallace.

John Durang, the first of the name born in America, became the first native professional dancer on the American stage, later actor and manager. Not only was he and his wife on the stage, but all their children followed the stage. At one time, the company was practically a family troop and was very popular in the early 1800's. Each of his children made a name for himself.

Charles, his eldest son, made his first appearance as a dancer at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, when nine years of age. He was later an actor, author, stage manager, ballet master and dancing master. He wrote a history of the Philadelphia stage.

FERDINAND DURING, another son, is credited with setting the words of the poem, "Star Spangled Banner" to the music of "Anacreon in Heaven," while the Pennsylvania regiment was encamped at Baltimore, with his brother Charles leading the chorus when it was first sung in public.

(From the Diary of John Durang in York Co. Hist. Soc., reprinted from articles on Feb. 22 and Mar. 13, 1945, by James W. Shettel in York, Pa., dispatch.)

The following on the Birth of the National Anthem is interesting and proves the above claim.

### BIRTH OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

(As described by Chief Justice Taney, brother-in-law of Francis Scott Key, and substantiated by others.)

In Baltimore the Durang boys figured in an incident of national importance. It was the setting of the words of the Star Spangled Banner to music. The manner in which Ferdinand Durang fitted the words of Francis Scott Key's poem to music, at the tavern next to the Holliday Theater, is told in the following:

Key read the words aloud once, twice, and a third time, until the persons present were electrified by the pathetic eloquence. An idea seized Ferdinand Durang, and hunting a volume of old flute music, he impatiently played snatches of tune after tune as they caught his eye. One called "Anacreon in Heaven" struck his fancy and attention. Note after note fell from his puckered lips, until with a leap and shout, he exclaimed, "Boys, I've hit it," and fitting the tune to the words, with



his brother Charles leading the chorus, there rang out for the first time the song of the Star Spangled Banner.

In 1815, the Durangs went to New York to begin the season, and on June 16, the company introduced the song here. The widow of Commodore Elliott, second in command under Perry in the battle of Lake Erie, was in the audience and heard this early public presentation, and in her old age, while a resident of York, she recalled the occasion in an interview with George R. Prowell, author of *The History of York County, Pennsylvania*.

#### DUTILL (A'DUDELLE)

The Dutill or Doutel family was greatly scattered by the persecution, as the name is encountered in various Huguenot colonies. Some younger members, perhaps brothers, came to Pennsylvania in 1738.

JOHN DUTILL was married by Rev. George Michael Weis, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, prior to 1755.

FRANCIS DUTILL arrived in 1739, resided for some years in Lancaster County, then removed to Berks County, as we find in Reading, Pennsylvania, records of his estate dated 1766.

In 1737, MICHAEL DOUTEL (Doudel) had a child baptized at Christ Church, Philadelphia. In 1751, Michael Doutell, of Robinson, now in Berks County, died, leaving a family.

JACOB DUTILL (Doutel) was one of the first residents of York, and a man of prominence. He died in 1777. He was the father of Daniel Doutel (1727-1828), and of Captain Michael Doutel (1732-1805), an officer of the Revolution who had the honor of leading the first company of Pennsylvania soldiers into the War of Independence, July 1, 1775. Captain Doutell's grave may be seen in the rear of Christ Lutheran Church, in York, Pennsylvania.

(Rupp's Hist. of Lancaster and York Co., Pa.; Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 126.)

#### EMBREE (Embre)

(Embre, Embrey, Emery, etc.)

The name in Normany, where the family were numerous, was written Embre. The double "e" as written in America was to preserve the same sound as the accented "e" in French.

The first we find on the records was MOSES EMBREE and his wife MARY, whose names appear on the list for 1682 in Hempstead, L.I., and John Embree in 1698 in Flushing, L.I., New York. The exact date of their arrival is unknown, but they no doubt accompanied one of the groups of French Huguenots which arrived earlier in New York. Little is known of John, but he was probably the father of Moses, of whom we have uncovered records.

Moses Embree was listed in 1682 in Hempstead, with wife Mary, and was then established long enough to be subscribing to the support of Jeremy Hobart, minister. Moses is assessed here up to 1691.



Samuel Emory (Embree) was made Constable there in 1687.

This makes three men of the name appearing at the same time and at the same place. They are no doubt connected closely, father and sons, or brothers.

A Moses Embree and his wife Mary appear early in New Jersey and are listed in the Friends Monthly Meeting at Little Egg Harbor. The transition by water from New York down the coast of New Jersey to Egg Harbor was easily made and this Moses is no doubt of the New York family, but not the first Moses and Mary. He is probably their son, as the first Moses and Mary were married before 1682, at which time they first appear in the records. The Moses and Mary who appear in New Jersey as members of the Friends Meeting had seven children between 1711 and 1725, and their births are recorded on the Meeting records. According to these dates, it would appear that this Moses and Mary were a young couple. Inasmuch as the first Moses and wife married before 1682, it is hardly likely that they would have had not children until 1711 and then have seven up to 1725. Also, this second Moses later came to Pennsylvania, where their names appear on the records for a number of years in Chester and Berks Counties.

Further proof leading to the belief that this second Moses was a son of the first Moses and Mary is that he and his family are members of the Friends Meeting. Moses, 1st, was not and all agree he was not English. It appears, therefore, that Moses, 2nd, might have married Mary ———, who was an English Friend, and he joined the Meeting with her. Their children are recorded as follows:

1. Abigail, b. Dec. 18, 1711; m. Charles Townsend, of Philadelphia, Pa.
2. Martha, b. Dec. 13, 1712; m. Thomas Thomas.
3. Moses, Jr., b. Nov. 26, 1714; m. 1752, Margaret Eleman. He went to North Carolina and Georgia.
4. Sarah, b. Mar. 11, 1715; m. (1) John Hughes of Merion, m. (2) Owen Humphrey.
5. Samuel, b. Aug. 15, 1717; d. Feb. 24, 1777; m. in Lancaster County, Rachel Lewis, dau. of James Lewis of Crumru Township, Berks Co., Pa. Samuel settled in Robeson Twp.
6. John, b. Nov. 12, 1721; went to Georgia.
7. Elizabeth, b. Jun. 12, 1724.

In 1725, Moses and Mary Embree transferred to the Abington Meeting at Abington, Pennsylvania, and in 1739 from there to the Oley Meeting in Berks County.

(Annals of Hempstead, p. 54,55; M.M. Mtg. Records of Little Egg Harbor, N.J., M.M. Mtg. Records of Abington Mtg. and Oley Mtg. Records of Berks Co.; Cope's Hist. of Chester Co., Pa., p. 531-535.)

#### GREENLEAF (Fucillevert)

The French name of the Greenleaf family was Fucillevert (Green leaf).







EDMUND GREENLEAF, the first of the name to come to America, was born in the parish of Brixham, about 1600, died 1671. He married SARAH DOLE, and with several children settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1635. In 1639, he was made ensign, and later, lieutenant, and removed from Newbury to Boston with his wife Sarah about 1750, where she died and is buried. Afterward, he married Mrs. Sarah Hill, widow of ——— Wilson, 2nd wife of William Hill, of Fairfield, Conn. This marriage was rather an unhappy one.

Edmund Greenleaf and wife Sarah (Dole) had nine children, whose names appear on the records of the parish of St. Mary's la Tour:

1. Elizabeth, b. about 1622; m. (1) 1642, Giles Badger, who d. Jul. 10, 1647; m. (2) Feb. 16, 1648, Richard Browne.
2. Judith b. 1628, m. (1) Henry Somerby; m. (2) Mar. 2, 1653, Tristram Coffin, Jr.
3. Stephen, b. 1630.
4. John, b. about 1632, d. in Boston, Dec. 16, 1712.
5. Enoch, b. about 1637, d. Dec. 1, 169-.
6. Mary referred to in Savage's Dictionary (Vol. IV, p. 476).
7. Daniel.
8. a daughter who m. ——— Hilton.
9. a daughter who m. ——— Winslow, all born in England.

(Savage's Dictionary, Vol. II, p. 308.)

#### JACOB GRAFF

Graff is an old Huguenot name, mentioned as early as 1344. JACOB GRAFF, from Kuhlendorf, Lower Alsace, arrived at Philadelphia, October 16, 1754. He had two sons, George and Martin, and one daughter. His son George was born October 11 1747, in Kuhlendorf. He became a Captain in the Revolution, Sheriff of the county, member of the Assembly and Burgess of Allentown, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. He died in 1835. A descendant was a member of Congress from Illinois for eight terms. George Graff's daughter, Catharine, had many French words in her vocabulary.

(Huguenot Soc. of Pa. Proceed., Vol. II-III, p. 33.)

JACOB GRAFF was the ancestor of the Lehigh County family. His family left Switzerland about 1690 and settled in Alsace. Jacob Graff emigrated to Pennsylvania, with his wife EVA, and two sons, George and Martin Graff, on the ship "Peggy," which arrived in Philadelphia, October 16, 1754. He settled in Whitehall Township, where he died in 1762. After his death, his wife Eva married John Leinberger, of Lehigh Township.

GEORGE GRAFF was born in Killendorf, Lower Alsace, October 11, 1747. He married May 1, 1770, BARBARA, daughter of Jacob Kohler, of Egypt. In 1773, he moved to Allentown, Pennsylvania.

In June, 1776, he became captain of the Third Company of the First Battalion of the Flying Camp, in the War of the Revolution, and was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He was a member of the



Assembly from 1793 to 1796. He died in Allentown, February 2, 1815, aged 87 years (born 1728).

His wife Barbara was born February 6, 1750, died February 1826. They had nine children:

1. Barbara, b. Apr. 29, 1773; d. Jun. 4, 1866.
2. Magdalena, b. Mar. 5, 1775; d. Dec. 4, 1847.
3. Joseph, b. Dec. 2, 1776; d. Jan. 27, 1845, in Princeton, Ind.
4. George, b. Feb. 1, 1779; d. Jun. 12, 1817; he moved from Allentown, Pa., to Hagerstown, Md., and later to Brownsville, Pa., where he died.
5. Sarah, b. Jul. 23, 1781; d. Jan. 18, 1820.
6. Hannah, b. Oct. 4, 1781; d. Aug. 10, 1821.
7. Catharine, b. Oct. 4, 1783; d. Feb. 12, 1874.
8. Anna, b. Mar. 29, 1788, d. Mar. 19, 1854.
9. Jacob, b. Jun. 25, 1792; d. Aug. 7, 1800.

MARTIN GRAFF, second son of Jacob, the emigrant, was born about 1750, and died in 1798. He settled in North Whitehall, near Balliettsville, where he owned 180 acres of land. He served in the Revolutionary War. Martin and ANNA BARBARA GRAFF had seven children:

1. Solomon, b. Aug. 14, 1774; d. May 17, 1828, at Meadville, Crawford county, Pa.
2. Gorge, b. Feb. 14, 1776; d. about 1814.
3. Magdalena, b. Jul. 9, 1777.
4. Peter, b. Sept. 25, 1780; d. May 9, 1855.
5. Maria Barbara, b. Mar. 3, 1785.
6. Stephen, b. May 1, 1789.
7. Elizabeth.

(Hist. of Lehigh Co., Pa., by Roberts, Stoudt, Krick & Dietrich, 1914, p. 454-5, Vol. II.) HANS GRAFF

HANS GRAFF, a noted Swiss patriot who had taken refuge in Alsace, came to Pennsylvania.

He was born of distinguished parentage in Switzerland, in 1661. He fled to Alsace where he bore the title of Baron Von Weldon, and about 1695-96 accompanied by his brother, Martin, he came to Germantown, Philadelphia. He was one of the first settlers in Lancaster County, locating at "Graff's Thal."

He was a wealthy and important personage, and founded a great posterity. He was the grandfather of Sebastian and Andrew Groff, noted Revolutionary patriots.

SEBASTIAN GROFF, born in Earl Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania about 1750; delegate to Provincial Convention 1775; delegate to the Federal Constitution Ratification Convention 1787; State Constitutional Convention 1787; State Senator 1790, died 1792.

ANDREW GROFF was also a man of prominence and a member of the Provincial Assembly 1776 and Treasurer of Lancaster County for many years.

(Memorials of the Huguenots in America, by Stapleton, p. 117.)



## GUILIAEM BERTHOLF

GUILIAEM BERTHOLF and his wife, MARTINA HENDRICKS VERWEY, with letters from Sluis, joined the church at Bergen, New Jersey, October 6, 1684. He lived at Acquackneck. In 1690, he removed to Harlem, New York, continued there about a year and a half, and then went to Holland for ministerial ordination. On his return he became pastor at Hackensack, New Jersey, in which service he ended his days in 1724.

He had three children when he came to this country — Sarah, Maria and Elizabeth, all born at Sluis; and afterward, Hendrick, Corynus, Jacobus, Martha and Anna. All were church members at Hackensack.

1. Sarah, m. 1698, David D. Demarest.
  2. Maria, m. 1699, John Bogart.
  3. Elizabeth, m. (1) 1699, John Terhune; m. (2) 1718, Roelof Bogart.
  4. Hendrick, m. 1707, Mary Terhune.
  5. Corynus, m. 1718, Anna Reyersen.
  6. Martha, m. 1713, Albert Bogart.
  7. Jacobus, m. Elizabeth Van Imburgh.
  8. Anna, m. (1) 1718, Abraham Varick; m. (2) 1734, Peter Post.
- (History of Harlem, by James Rikter, p. 69.)

## PETER BEZILLION

1662-1742

PETER BEZILLION came to the Province prior to 1687 and was a shrewd business man, well acquainted with the various Indian languages, and was frequently employed as an agent and interpreter for the Provincial authorities. There are many references to him in the Colonial records.

He was a French trader, living on the Schuylkill as early as 1690, and soon after 1700 he removed to Lancaster county. He was an extensive land owner, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and at his death in 1742 left a legacy for St. John's parish.

His grave may be seen in St. John's churchyard, on the Lancaster turnpike, near the Lancaster and Chester County line. He died July 18, 1742, aged 80 years.

(Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 88.)

## JOHN DENMAN, 2nd

JOHN DENMAN, 2nd, son of John Denman, the progenitor of the family in America, was born in England in 1621, at Gravesend, near London, which port he left for America, September 3, 1635, with his widowed mother. They settled in Dorchester, Mass. His mother was the daughter of Rev. Thomas Stroughton, Rector of Coggershell, England.

Judith (Stroughton) Denman (the mother) died in Dorchester, Mass., in 1639.

John first came to Long Island, New York, in 1662, and bought land in Southampton, and also land granted to him by Gov. Dougan, 1668. On January 2, he came from Southampton, L.I., "treated with three Indian Chiefs for New Town, L.I." He died there in 1713.







He married MARY GENNUNG (Guinon), daughter of Jeremiah, son of Jean Guinon, a French Huguenot living in Flushing, L.I. They had at least one child, Martha Denman, who married John Cory, in 1738. (Hist. of Elizabeth, N.J., by Halfield; Hist. of the Denman Family.)

#### SAMUEL DePEW

(DePui, Depew)

Among the early settlers in the Minisink Flats, near the Delaware Water Gap, in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, was Samuel DePew, who located first on the New Jersey side of the Delaware in 1697. Later, he purchased from the Indians, a large body of land on the Pennsylvania side on which the village of Shawnee is located.

Nicholas DePui (DePew) a son of Samuel, settled on the Delaware about 1725. He was a man of considerable means and ability, and erected the first grist mill in this region. He was a member of the Council of Safety which met December 24, 1774, at Easton, to consider the threatening relations of the Colonies, with the Mother country.

During the Revolution, Nicholas, Jr., and Benjamin DePui, his sons, were members of the Committee of Safety and officers in Continental service.

(Memorials of the Huguenots in America, by Stapleton, p. 81-82; DePuy Genealogy, by W. P. Hoff.)

#### GEORGE COUNTREMAN

(Contrepont, Contremont, Contreman,  
Countryman, Gunderman, and Gonderman)

GEORGE COUNTREMAN was born in Europe in 1745 of Huguenot descent and as brought to America in 1750. They settled in Virginia. We know nothing of his parents, but George himself soon started out to make a name for himself. He was an early settler in Bedford County, and became a noted scout and Indian fighter. He was killed by the Indians in 1779.

He was of large and powerful stature and a self-appointed "squire" for the early settlers west of the Alleghenies. He assisted in the establishment of American independence. He was appointed Court-Martial Man of First Battalion, Bedford County Militia, December 10, 1777.

He married in 1765, RACHEL MILHAUES, who was born 1747 and died 1812. They had a son Jacob Countryman, born in 1766, and probably others.

#### JEAN BAPTISTE CHOLLETTE

Was a French refugee from the Island of St. Domingo, during the great insurrection of the blacks, when the white people were expelled. Owing to the destruction of all papers and records, no further record of the Chollett family can be found.

JEAN BAPTISTE CHOLLETTE married MARY GILBERT, January 17, 1793. Mary was born November 10, 1763, and died August 24, 1846. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Read) Gilbert. This marriage was her second; her first husband was Captain Dennet.



Jean Baptiste and Mary Chollett had the following children:

1. Cecelia, b. Nov. 23, 1795; d. 1887; m. Apr. 10, 1819, David Sower, Jr.
2. Jonathan, d. unm.
3. Mary Ann, m. Matthew McConiell, but left no issue.

#### DUCHE FAMILY

The Duche family, one of the most eminent in America, descends from JACQUES DUCHE, who fled from LaRoche to London in 1682, with his wife, MARY, and eight children. The founder of the American branch was a son of Anthony, who came to Philadelphia near 1700, and died in 1762, at a very advanced age. He left three sons, Anthony, Jr., who died in 1772; Jacob, born in Philadelphia in 1708, and died in Lambeth, England, in 1788; and Andrew, the youngest son of the immigrant, who died in Philadelphia in 1778.

Jacob Duche, son of Jacques and Mary Duche, was the father of the Rev. Jacob Duche, an eminent Episcopal divine, who was rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and had the distinction of opening the first Continental Congress with prayer.

(Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 48; Eminent Philadelphians, by Henry Simpson, p. 320; Huguenot Emigration to America, by Baird, Vol. 1, p. 294-5.)

#### PIERRE S. DUPONCEAU

Was born on the Isle of Rhe, France, in 1760, his father being an officer then stationed at that place. He was given an excellent education, and when still a youth was fired with an ambition to come to America and assist the struggling Colonies. He took a position as an aide on the staff of Baron Steuben and served in that capacity from 1777 to 1779 when, becoming an American citizen, he accepted a position as a secretary in the Foreign Office of the Colonial Government. He was a great student and became celebrated as a lawyer, linguist and scientist, and was the President of the American Philosophical Society for many years. He died in Philadelphia in 1844.

(Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 35.)

#### ROBERT FIELD (De La Field)

The ancestor of the Field family, the first of whom there is any record, is Hubertus de la Field, who went to England with William the Conqueror in the year 1066 from near Colmar in Alsace, on the German border of France. He was of the family of the Counts de la Feld.

Hubertus de la Feld received large grants of land for military services. In the fourteenth century, he dropped the French prefix, De La, in England and wrote the name Field.

Robert Field, Sr., a descendant, came to America, it is claimed, with Winthrop and Saltonstall, and settled in Flushing.

He was baptized in Halifax Parish in Sowersby, England, March 9, 1605. He married, first, in Halifax, November 23, 1624, RUTH FAIRBANK, of Hepperholms. She died and he married, second, at Bradford,



May 18, 1630, ELIZABETH TAYLOR. She died, and he married CHARITY, who survived him, and was living as his widow in 1673. He came to America between 1629 and 1640, and founded a home in the new world. In 1638, we find the name of Robert Field associated with Roger Williams.

He had the following children, and probably others:

1. John, bapt. in Halifax, Eng., Dec. 25, 1625.
2. Robert, b. about 1631; d. Feb. 13, 1691; m. Susannah -----.
3. Anthony, b. about 1638, probably in R.I.
4. Benjamin, b. 1640; m. Sarah -----.
5. Hannah.
6. Elizabeth.

(Gen. of the Field Family, by Osgood Field; History of the Field Family, by Pierce, p. 91-92.)

### GERHARDT FISCUS

Was born in Alsace in 1715. He came to Pennsylvania in 1744 on the ship "Phoenix" from Rotterdam, Holland, which arrived in Philadelphia, October 20, 1744. He is listed as Gerhardt Fiscus.

He settled in the western part of Pennsylvania in what is now Westmoreland County, near the village of Lycippus. Here he owned a large farm. The name of his wife and children we do not know, except that of one daughter, Catharine Fiscus, who married David Reitenauer at some date between 1785 and 1795.

(Penna. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. I, p. 356.)

### JOSEPH FLEURY

(Floriey, Frowry, Flora)

JOSEPH FLEURY arrived in Pennsylvania, August 28, 1733, on the ship "Hope" from Rotterdam. His age is given as 51 years. With him were his two sons and two daughters, who were listed as follows: Maria Floriey, 21 years; Joseph Floriey, age 19 years; Hanliey Floriey, 17 years; Johannes Floriey, 15 years, Joseph Fleury (Flowry and lora). They settled in Lancaster County, where he died in 1741.

We have no record of his daughters, but the sons, Joseph Fleury (Flora) and John, took up land in Rapho Township in 1746. They paid interest on their tract from March 1737.

JOSEPH FLEURY, JR., was born in 1714 and died in 1785, in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. He is buried in the Paxtang Churchyard at Middletown. He came to the Middletown section about 1771. He married CATHARINE WOLFLEY and they had children: David, Abraham, Katharine, who married John Bumberger; Mary, who married Michael Bumberger; Joseph, who was born in 1752, married Catharine Toot, and Peter.

JOHANNES FLEURY, his youngest son was born in 1718, and he died in Lancaster County in 1781; his wife was name Anna -----. They had children:

1. Elizabeth.
2. Rachel.







3. John.
4. Anna.
5. Barbara.
6. Catharine, who m. Sebastian Duncleker.
7. Mary.
8. Salome.
9. Judith.
10. Abraham A.

(Pa. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. 1, p. 95; Memorials of the Huguenots in America, by Stapleton, p. 152; Early German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. 1, p. 93, 95, 116, 117; Eagle's Notes and Queries, 1895; Dauphin Co., Pa., Wills A, Vol. 1, p. 30)

#### FLORY — FLEURY

JOHANNES, ADOLPH and GEORGE FLORY, three brothers, came to Pennsylvania on the ship "John and Elizabeth" from Amsterdam and Portsmouth, which arrived in Philadelphia, November 7, 1754. On the Ship Lists the name is written Flory, Flure, Florin and Flohri.

Johannes Flory first settled in Germantown; he married, and their first son was born there. Later he was in Williams Township in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, where Adolph Flory had settled, and finally Johannes moved to Virginia.

Abraham Fleury was naturalized in Philadelphia in 1743.

(Pa. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. 1, p. 667, 669-671.)

#### FLORIO

JOHN FLORIO was born about 1553, and died in 1625. His wife was ROSE DANIEL, sister of Samuel Daniel, poet laureate, who died about 1619.

John Florio was an author. He was the son of Michael Angelo Florio, a Florentine Protestant who fled to England to escape religious persecution. In 1550, he was preacher to a congregation of Italian Protestants in London. In the will of John Florio, he named his daughter Aurial, wife of James Molines, a surgeon.

James Molines and wife Aurial were the parents of William Mullins (Mulines), who came to America on the Mayflower, in 1620.

(Mayflower History, Alden Kindred Bulletin, p. 6, Dec. 1926.)

#### FORNEY (Farnie)

CHRISTIAN FARNIE, aged 27, arrived in Pennsylvania in 1734 on the ship "Hope Galley" from Rotterdam and qualified in Philadelphia Court House, September 23, 1734. With him were Anna Eliza Farnie, aged 23 years, and Catharine Farnie, aged 29. No doubt these names represent his wife and sister.

He is probably a brother of Peter, Sr., as he seems to have gone to Lancaster County soon after his arrival. He is found there early, and the fact that Anna, the minor daughter of Peter Forney, Sr., chose Christian Forney for her guardian, leads us to believe he was a brother of Peter.

(Pa. German Pioneers, by Strassburger, Vol. 1, p. 143, 145, 146.)



## JOHN FREEBY

(Jean Friebe)

JOHN FREEBY (Jean Friebe), with his wife and children, arrived in Philadelphia, August 19, 1796, on ship "Holland" from Amsterdam.

The Friebe had been in Holland for some years, whence they had fled from persecution. John, their descendant, was the first to be able to get to America. On the ship's list their names are given as Jean Fiebe, his wife ANNA MARIE, and children: M. Catharine, Jean George, Jean Henry, and Christian.

They settled at once in Berks County, where another daughter Margaret Elizabeth was born, November 30, 1797, and baptized in the Olcy Hill Church, January 26, 1798. The family remained in Berks County, Pennsylvania, until about 1813, when they removed to Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm. The deed is dated April 1, 1813, and refers to John Friebe as then of Hereford Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. John Friebe died in 1823; his wife Anna Marie died soon after the birth of Elizabeth, he later married MARY ———, who survived him. Their children are:

1. Marie Catharine, b. in Holland.
2. Jean George, b. Mar. 1778; d. Jun. 19, 1854; m. about 1800, Catharine Eckert.
3. Christian, b. Dec. 25, 1790; d. Nov. 3, 1879; m. Feb. 16, 1816 Katharine Kint.
4. Margaret Elizabeth, b. Nov. 30, 1797, in Berks Co., Pa.; m. Daniel Holt.
5. John, a minor in 1823.
6. Jacob, a minor in 1823.

The last two children may be children by the second wife.

## HUGO FREER (Hugue Frere)

HUGO FREER, the founder of the family in New Paltz and elsewhere in this country, was one of the New Paltz patentees. He was one of the last of the little band to arrive at Kingston.

There is no mention of his name prior to the purchase of the New Paltz patent from the Indians, in 1677. He probably had just arrived in the country at that time. He was accompanied by his wife MARY HAYE and their three eldest children, Hugh, Abraham, and Isaac.

Hugo Freer was born in 1668 in France, died in 1706-7. He was twice married, to Mary Haye, and then to JANNETJE WIBARR.

The children of Hugo and Mary Freer were:

1. Hugo, Jr., b. in France; m. in 1690, Mary LeRoy.
2. Abraham, b. in France; m. 1694, Aagien Titesort.
3. Isaac, b. in France; d. when 18 yrs. old.
4. Jacob, b. 1679, the first of the family born in America; m. 1705, Aritje Van Wagen.
5. Jean, b. 1682; m. about 1707, Rebecca Van Waginen (Wag-enen). They resided in Kingston and had children: Sara,



- b. 1708; Gerrit, b. 1711; Jannitjic, b. 1714; Martje, b. 1716;  
Jacob, b. 1719; Rebecca, b. 1726.  
6. Mary, m. Lewis Viele of Schenectady.  
7. Sarah, m. Teunis Clausen Van Volgen.  
(Hist. of New Paltz, by Lefever, p. 348, 566.)

#### ROBERT FRUIT

JOHN FRUIT, the father, was born in France in 1695 and fled from there to Scotland during the persecutions of the Huguenots. He met and married in Scotland, in 1721-2, HANNAH ———, born in Scotland in 1700. She was a Covenanter, and on account of fierce persecutions fled from Scotland to Ireland and then to America. John Fruit died in 1735 on the voyage to America. Hannah, the wife and mother, died after 1735.

It is said they had six children, a son who died and was buried at sea, a second son who died soon after they landed here, three daughters, and Robert who was then three years old.

ROBERT FRUIT was born in Londonderry, in 1732; he died in February of 1820. He married before 1700, CATHARINE McCLURE, who died in 1813. They are the ancestors of all bearing this name in Pennsylvania. He went to Buffalo Valley, in 1773, bought a farm one mile north of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, on the west branch of the Susquehanna River, which neighborhood now bears the name of Fruitstown, where he and his family lived until the spring of 1813, when his wife Catarine died. Robert Fruit then removed to Derry, near Fruitstown, Pennsylvania, where he lived with his son Robert Fruit, Jr., and his son's wife Maria (Nevius) Fruit until his death in February of 1820. (Annals of Buffalo Valley, by Lynn, p. 35, 39, 69, 96, 110, 149, 250; Journal of History of Representatives of Pa., 1776-1781; Register of Pa., Fithians Journal, Pa. Archives.)

#### NICHOLAS GATTEAU

(Gasteau, Gateau, Casto, Casteau, Gattow)

NICHOLAS GATTEAU, the founder of the Philadelphia family, arrived here very early. He was naturalized in 1704. The exact date of his arrival or who accompanied him we do not know, but it is believed that he brought his wife with him as in the records of the Christ Church, Philadelphia, were that FRANCES GATTOW, wife of Nicholas, was buried August 15, 1713. His second marriage is also recorded as March 30, 1714, to MARY RUTHEROR.

He was a man of means and in his Will he names the Christ Church Building and poor prisoners in Common Goal in Philadelphia. He also names his wife Mary and sister-in-law Ann Rotheror. No children are named, therefore it is believed the children were of the first marriage. (Memorials of the Huguenots, by Stapleton, p. 152; Records of Christ Church P.E. Phila., Pa., Vol. VII, p. 4023; Vol V, p. 2706. Will)

#### GAYLORD (Gaillard)

The surname Gaylord is from the Norman French Gaillard, a place name. The family is found in various French provinces.





WILLIAM GAYLORD, immigrant ancestor, was born in Exeter, Devonshire, England, and came to New England in 1630. He was of good family and estate.

The ship "Mary and John," in which he embarked, arrived at Nantasket in Boston harbor, May 30, 1630. He was chosen deacon of the company which organized into a church at Plymouth, England, before sailing, under Rev. John Maverick and Rev. John Warham. Gaylord signed the first land grants as a committeeman. He was admitted freeman of the colony, October 19, 1630. He had a grant of land in 1633 at 1633 at Dorchester, of which he was one of the founders. He was selectman, and deputy to the general court in 1635-36-38.

About 1636, he removed with the Warham company to Windsor, Connecticut. He was a deputy of the General Assembly for forty terms in Connecticut. He died at Windsor, July 20, 1673, aged eighty-eight years. His wife, Mary (Walton), died June 20, 1657.

Their children were:

1. Elizabeth, m. Richard Bryan.
2. William.
3. Samuel.
4. Walter.
5. John.

With William Gaylord when he came to America was his brother, John Gaylord, who it is believed returned to England.  
(Geneal. and Fam. Hist. of the State of Conn., Vol. III, p. 1285, Lewis Hist. Pub. Co., 1911.)



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